FOR LONDON.—With all despatch.—The fast sailing Barque "DEMERARA PACKET," of 300 Tons burthen, A BRIDGE, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to

FRITH AND Co,

Nesbit Lane, 23rd July 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The "*British Merchant*" 500 Tons R. BIRNIE Commander, to sail about 25th Instant, has room for a few Tons of light Freight—Apply to.

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 23 July 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO COLOMBO, AND TUTACORIN the "*Hector*" of 400 Tons, J. JOHNSTON, Commander, will sail in a few days, for Freight or Passage,—Apply to.

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

23d July 1839.

FOR CALCUTTA the fine ship *John Denniston* will sail 28th Instant.—For freight of Treasure and Light goods, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row.

SUPREME COURT.—Letters of administration ad Colliginda Bona in the Goods of *Thomas Powel Esqre.* late a Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to *Julia Powell*, widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1839.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE.
Petitioner's Proctors.

SUPREME COURT—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of *John Walton*, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Second or Queen's Regiment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esquire*, Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK.
Proctor for Petitioner.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders for the supply of one thousand five hundred Coombs of Bombay Salt, at the rate of 77 Cochin Parrahs per Coomb, for the use of the Cochin Government will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin until the 30th August next, and the most advantageous offer, accompanied by a security for the due fulfilment of the same, will be accepted, if approved of by the Circar. Tenders will be opened in this Office on the 1st of Sept. next, when either the parties making the Tenders or their Agents must be present.

The Salt to be delivered at Muttoncherry in Cochin by the 30th of December next, when payment for the same will be made.

The Sea Custom duty at Cochin on the above quantity, and expenses for landing the same will be paid by the Cochin Government.

(Signed) T. VENCATA SOOBIAH DEWAN.

Ernacollum, in Cochin Huzzoor
Cutcherry, 3d June. 1839.

SODA WATER.

ROBERT FRITH, the original manufacturer of *Soda Water* at this Presidency, in returning thanks for the extensive support he has enjoyed for the past ten years from his Friends and the Public, begs to intimate that he has received "*Per Thomas Coutts*" a powerful *Soda Water* Machine and Apparatus, constructed on improved principles which his long experience has enabled him to suggest, with which he is now empowered to manufacture Soda Water of unrivalled good quality, SOLD ONLY BY SPRAGUE AND Co. Chemists, Rampart Row.

N. B,—All Soda Water, manufactured by the above, have the brand S. F. and Co. on the corks under the tin.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that monthly sales of Jewellery to the value of about £5074, consisting chiefly of Diamond, Emerald, Topaz, Blue Sapphire, Catseye, and other precious Stones, will be held at this office on the first Monday in each month in terms of the 3d clause of the ordinance No. 5 of 1837, unless paid for and redeemed, the first sale will take place on Monday the 2nd Setptember next, immediately after the Cinnamon Sale.

(Signed) F. J. TEMPLER,—*Collector.*
" F. SAUNDERS,—*Controller.*

Customs Colombo, July 2nd 1839.
FRITH AND Co.
Agents to Ceylon Govt.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO., are just landing from the *Glenelg*, a very choice parcel of Port and Sherry in bottle, from the well known house of H. B. SMITH AND Co.

Also, a parcel of *John Day's* Old Cordial Port, and a few dozens of choice Champagne and Claret.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following superior Wines, from the well known house of CARBONELL AND Co.

Superior Second growth Claret in quarts	@ Rs	25	per doz.
Rich full bodied Golden Sherry	"	26	"
Fine Old Port in quarts	"	26	"
Do do. in pints	"	14	"

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 23d July 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 23 JULY, 1839. No. 3258.

MR. WAGHORN.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice, that he expects to be able to dispatch a Steamer with a Packet for England, viâ the Persian Gulph, on Thursday the 1st of August next.

It is requested, that letters and dispatches, public and private, for this Packet, may be made as small and light as possible.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1839.

With reference to the above notification, the undersigned, as agent for Mr. Waghorn, begs to intimate, that he is prepared to register letters &c. to be forwarded to Europe, through Mr. W's. Agency, on the terms specified below.

Letters, Newspapers and Parcels can only be received on payment of these charges, which guarantee their transmission, at Mr. W's. expence, from any port in the Red Sea or Persian Gulph, at which they may be landed, to Alexandria, from whence they are forwarded by the French, Austrian, or Falmouth Packets, as may be judged most adviseable to ensure despatch. The Post Office charges must also be paid.

JOHN HANNAY.

Courier Office, Bombay 22d July 1839.

MR. WAGHORN'S CHARGES.

	WEIGHT.	CHARGE
Letters, if weighing less than one sicca weight or tola		Rs 1
and for every additional sicca weight		" ½
Law Papers, Vouchers, &c. not exceeding 3½ tolahs		" 1
if not exceeding 6 tolahs		" 1½
ditto 9 ditto		" 2
For every additional 3 ditto		" ½
News and other Printed papers, not exceeding 3½ tolahs		" ½
if not exceeding 6 tolahs		" ½
ditto 9 ditto		" 1
ditto 12 ditto		" 1½
for every additional three tolahs		" ½
Parcels not containing Letters or Newspapers, per lb		" 10

POST OFFICE CHARGES.

A Letter weighing ½ of a Tola to be charged 9 Ans.			
Do.	1½ Tola	1	Rupee
Do.	2 Tola	1	Rupee 10 Ans.
Do.	2½ "	2	Rupees.

and upon every additional ½ of a Tola 9 Ans. "

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day Tuesday the 23rd Instant, *Messers. Blackwell Cursetjee, and Co.* will sell by Public Auction, at 11 A. M. at his late Residence, "*the Parsonage*" (near the Sudr Adawlut) the Household Property and furniture belonging to the *Venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys* proceeded to Sidney—the same consists of Glass Ware, Breakfast and Dinner Services, the usual Articles of Household furniture, an excellent eight day clock, by "*Thwaites and Reed*" a four light Chandelier Globe Lamps, single Wall Shades with Brackets, a few valuable Oil Paintings, Books, amongst which are "*Todd's*" Rajastan, "*Martin's* History of Ceylon, "*Martin's* History of India, "*Mawe's* Mineralogy," "*Macintosh's* England, "*Stranges*" Hindu Law, "*Byron's*" Works, History of England, &e. &c.

AT NOON.

A few dozens of Port Wine, (Carbonell's) and a few dozens of Sherry, Claret and Beer,

AT ONE P. M.

Two Carriage Horses, a Saddle or Buggy Horse, a Landau, a Shigram, 2 Palanquins, Carriage and Buggy Harness, a Lady's Saddle and Bridle, a Gentleman's do,. and a few Pots of Plants.

The articles will be on view from Saturday until the day of Sale,

Bombay, 23d July 1839.

FOR SALE.—"*On Commission*" A Phaeton with Horses and Harness Price.....Rs 1100

The Horses are young, sound and free from vice, and can be strongly recommended.

Apply to BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 23d July 1839.

N. B. *The Horses and Carriage will be sold together or seperate.*

FOR SALE.—ELLIOTTS' BEER @ 35 Rs. ₰ Cask apply to GREY AMD Co.

SALE OF DINNER SETS.

ON Wednesday the 24th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, several blue and green printed Venetian sets of the above, containing:

8 Doz. Soup Plates.	2 Soup Tureens and Stands.
4 " Super do.	4 Sauce do. do.
19 Dishes of Sizes.	1 Salad Dish.
4 Covered Dishes	1 Fish Drainer.
2 Sauce Boats.	2 Baking Dishes.
4 Pickle.	
1 Gravy Dish.	

Also several Harliquin Desert Sets.

On the same day they will put up the ollowing valuable Property belonging to Gentleman quitting India, viz. nearly new English made Silver Forks and Spoons, a Lady's Gold Watch by *William Mitchell* of London, goes remarkably well: a Silver Patent lever Watch; a highly chased Gold Watch chain; a Silver Watch guard; a full dress Cap; a Palanquin with bed; a cot: Decanters and Glass Wares; Cruet Stand, Butter Pot and Muffineers &c. Also a large quantity of cotton twist, Gunpowder; Double and Hussar, Bridles; Boots and Shoes; Cannisters of Spey Trout, Jams and Jellies; Cheese and a variety of other articles.

At noon a quantity of Prime Beer in quarts and Pints; Sherry; rejected Champaign; Porter &c.

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, July 20th, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet during the week and almost without movement.

OPIUM.—Nothing whatever is doing in the drug here, the holders being greatly at a loss what steps to take with the large stock still in warehouse.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—The only transactions we have heard of are 5 @ 600 Bags purchased @ Rs 12 ₰ maund.

DO. (*Sumatra*).—300 bags recently imported have been sold at Rs 9 ₰ maund.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

Of all kinds is rising rapidly in price.—35 to 40 chests of Camphire purchased for the English market have been re-sold for country consumption at Rs 34 ₰ maund, and 32 chests third sort Canton Silk have been purchased at Rs 1². 8. to Rs 13 ₰ Pucca seer.—Sugar Candy has risen to Rs 8 14 to Rs. 9 ₰ maund, with a stock of 4000 to 5000 tubs.

PEPPER (*Sumatra*).—We have to note a sale of 300 Candies at Rs. 72 and 4 annas ₰ Candy.

BENJAMIN.—A considerable parcel of third sort has been sold during the week at Rs. 11 and 12 annas ₰ maund. Fine is scarce in the market.

SPICES.—We have had large arrivals during the week from Bencoolen and Singapore and sales have been made at the following prices vizt.

NUTMEGS.....@ Rs. 1 1 0 to Rs. 2 7 0 ₰ lb.
MACE.....@ " 1 10 0 to " 3 8 0 ₰ do.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—Scarcely any transaction has taken place in them during the week.—100 bottles of Quicksilver have been sold at Rs. 91 4 annas ₰ maund.

PIECE GOODS.—The transactions of the week have not been extensive and the following are the particulars.

MADAPOLLAMS	(*grey*)—2000	Pieces sold from	Rs. 5 to 7	0 0 p. p
Do.	do.— 1000	do. 45 Inches..@ "	4	5 50 p. p.
LONGCLOTHS.—	do.— 150	do.....do.....@ "	8	0 50 p. p.
Do.	(*bichd.*)— 350	do. 36 Inches..@ "	9	3 0 p. p.
MULL MUSLINS.—	600	do. from..... "	3 3 to 5	3 0 p. p.
JACCONET CHECKS.—	900	do. from..... "	3 1 to 4	0 0 p. p.
Do.	(*grey.*)— 6000	do..... "	2	1 0 p. p.
LAPPETS 10 yds.—	2000	do. from.... "	2 1 50 to 3	0 0 p. p.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—	400	do..... "	11	0 0 p. p.

MULE YARN & TWIST.—The following sales appear on our returns, vizt.

TWIST WATER.—65 Bales of 200 lbs. each.
No. 20 20 Bales or 4,000 lbs..@ 9 annas ₰ lb.
No. 18 @ 30 45 do. or 9,000 do..@ 8½ do. ₰ lb.

DO. MULE.—45 Bales.

No.	20	30	34 @ 36	40
	4000	2600	1200	1200
	7	8½	8½	8½ Annas ₰ lb.

Do. Do.—76,000 lbs. @ 7 annas ₰ lb. and 250 Rs paid by the buyer beside the fixed price.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Keep in price. A sale of third five ₰ cents has been made during the week at Rs. 112 & 10 annas ₰ 100 Siccas, and of second five ₰ cents of high numbers at Rs. 112 ₰ 100 Siccas.

BILLS ON LONDON.—The last arrival from Canton brought a few bills which have been selling at 2s. 1½d. ₰ rupee at 6 months sight at which some drafts locally drawn have also been sold during the week.

DO. ON CALCUTTA.—We hear of scarcely any Govt. bills being in the market, and hoondies and private drafts are not readily negotiable.—A small amount of Company's 60 days sight bills were lately sold at Rs 101 & 10 annas per 100.

DO. ON CANTON.—The measures supposed to be in contemplation by H. M. Superintendents in regard to the general British trade, have checked enquiry for them.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Is nearly nominal at Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 ₰ Candy.

DO TO ENGLAND.—Continues scarce and is only obtainable in small parcels @ 60*s* | to 65*s* | ₰ ton and not readily.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs as	Sell Rs as
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	108-8	108-12
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No. 6000	109 4	109-8
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No. 10,000	110-4	110-8
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No. 15,200	111-12	112
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1829-30	112	112-4
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1832-33	105	105-8
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's Rs	98-8	99
Five ₰ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35..Nominal	115	115-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102	102-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	101	101-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₰ 100 Dollars.		208
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1½	2-1½
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	2- ½	2
Price of Bullion and Species		
	Rs. as	Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₰ 100	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ₰ 100	220-12	221
German Crowns ₰ 100	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₰ £ Stg	10-2	10-4
Sycee Silver large ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs..None in.. the market	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs....ditto	104	104-4

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	2 8 0 *a* 3 0 0 ₰ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do
Ditto to Madras	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0 do
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0 do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0 do
Ditto to Singapore	2 0 0 do
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0 do
Ditto Bushire	28 0 do

BOMBAY TIMES.---JULY 20.

THE Chief Justice proceeded to Poonah on Thursday evening. His Lordship is about to be united, at that station, to the amiable and accomplished daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

The following appointments have been recently made in the Supreme Court.

E. DAVIES, Esq.---Barrister, and late Acting Clerk of Small Causes, to be Master in Equity, vice William Fenwick, Esq. resigned and gone home.

C. A. WEST, Esq ---Solicitor and late Attorney for Paupers, to be Clerk of Small Causes, vice Davis.

J. P. LARKINS, Esq.---Solicitor and Clerk to the Insolvent Court, to be Attorney for Paupers, vice West, in addition to his other appointment.

The death of Mr. Rousseau has left two legal vacancies; the Assistant Prothonotaryship and Assistant Common Assigneeship,---each in the gift of the respective heads. Mr. Compton has bestowed the latter appointment upon Mr. Fitzroy, the Deputy Sheriff:---the former Mr. Philipps has not yet definitely filled up.

GAZETTE.---JULY 22.

A native correspondent from Hyderabad deprecates, in very severe terms the great ascendancy which Chundoo Lal has obtained over the Nawaub; he goes on to say---"that since the death of the late Minister, or Vizier, Muneer Al Moolk, no one has been appointed in his place, and all the business of the state is conducted by Chundoo Lal who was formerly a Peshcaur. The present Nawaub is very indolent, and gives no attention to the affairs of his government. The office of Dewan should have been given to the son and heir of Muneer Al Moolk according to custom. I do not recollect of any thing like this having occurred for a long time. In the reign of Nawoub Nizam Ali Khan, one of the Nayibs, who held the Nayabut, with the title of Aizumool Omra, was succeeded by Nawaub Meer Alum, and this latter was succeeded by Mooneer Al Moolk Bahadur, who died some years ago, leaving a son called Serajood Dowlah, who is a very accomplished nobleman. I believe the present Nawab is on good terms with him, and has often expressed his intention of making him Vizier, but has been always turned from his designs, by old Chundoo Lal. I hope the British Resident will soon advise the Nawab on this subject."

HIGH WATER TABLE 23RD JULY, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	8 39	9 8
Wednesday	9 12	9 42
Thursday	10 9	10 35
Friday	10 57	11 19

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

None.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 20th.—The East India Company's Brig of War Euphrates, Lieut. R. Ethersey, Commanding; returned from Sea, this evening.

DEPARTURES.

July 20th.—The East India Company's Brig of War, Euphrates Lieut. R Ethersey, Commanding to Aden.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Bushire	1st Augt.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	quick desp.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries&Co	Bordeaux.	
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	Quick desp.
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormasjee	China.	25th July
Triumph	Remington & Co.		
Broad Oak	Remington & Co.	Liverpool.	
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	1st Augt.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	Quick desp.
Thetis	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	1st Augt.
Hector	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	Quick desp.
Eamont	Frith & Co.	Penang&c.	Ditto
Mahamoody	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Madras.	
Lady Wilmot Horton.	Bhicajee Rustomjee.	Zanzibar.	Quick desp.
Ida	Frith and Co.	Trincomallie	25th July
Fanny	J. P. de Silva.	To China and Singapore	Quick desp.
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.		
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.	Calcutta.	1st Augt.
Caledonia	McGregor B. & Co.	Liverpool.	Quick desp.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.		
John Denniston	Grey & Co.		
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Sir Herbert Compton			
Lady Grant	KhemchundMotichund.		
Futtay Rahimon			
Swallow	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta	with desp.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.		
Gleneig	Dirom Carter & Co.		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Brig of war Euphrates.

" " " Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " " Indus.
" " " Zenobio.
" " " Berenice.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
" " " Sloop of War Elphinston.

Country Vessels.—Cambridge, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares. Brig Grab Caudry, Patamber Savoy, Jeune, Earl of Clare, Ardaseer. Fazerabany, Narsew, Fanny Bampertap, and Hannah,

Arab—Ship *Tauze*
America—Barque A. Gracie.
His Highness Imaum of Mascut—Brig of War Tauze.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
Colombo		London	10th March
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	14th April
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	20th May
Isabella	Dirom C. & Co.	do.	10th April
Herculean	Do.	do.	20th May
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	20th May
Kingston	W. N. & Co.	do.	13th April
Grenada	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	27th April
Linlin	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	14th May
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly	In Feb
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	1st May
Buckingamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	St. Aust	
Severn	Do.	Bordeaux.	
Paquet d'Havana		Calcutta.	
Emilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Rio	1st Jan
St. Gualtes		Lisbon	2nd Feb
Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co.	London	Early July.
George Canning	Foster & Co.	do.	22d June.
Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	end of May.
Herald	Ritchee S. & Co.	do.	1st June.
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	do.	end of May.
Berkshire		do.	In August.
Owen Glendower		do.	25th May.
Niagra		Shields	3d do.
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	do.	end June.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Mill & Co.	do.	1st do.
Grace	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Regular	Ritchie & Co.	do.	20th May.
Hero	W. A. & Co.	Clyde	25th do.

From Singapore—Asia Felix, and Malabar.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Haraingar, Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey and Futt a Salam.

INDIAN INTELIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—JULY 11.

Letters from Canduhar have been received, of so late a date as the 17th ultimo, but they contain no news. Another obstacle to the progress of the Troops to Cabool had arisen, in the want of Camels to carry supplies, which was being provided against, but no fixed date for the departure of the troops was spoken of

The following official announcement of the demise of Runjeet Singh has just reached us. None of the consequences apprehended have *as yet* followed his death. There was, by our last accounts, much confusion in the Capital, but no positive demonstration by any party. Our auxiliaries who accompanied Colonel Wade had to a man deserted him, no doubt to be ready for the scramble they expected to take place. Colonel Wade's position is in consequence a very awkward one. At Ferozepere all leave even between musters had been refused both to Officers and men.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 4th July, 1839.

The Right Honorable the Governor General having this day received from the Officiating Political Agent at Loodeeanah, official announcement of the melancholy intelligence of the demise of His Highness Maharaja Runjeet Singh, Ruler of the Punjab, on the 27th ultimo, is pleased in testimony of his deep regret for the loss of this faithful and highly valued ally of the British Government, to direct that minute guns to the number of 60 corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of the Forts of Delhee, Agra, and Allahabad, and at all the principal Stations of the Army, throughout the North Western Provinces.

The ceremony will be also observed at the Frontier Stations of Loodeeanah and Ferozepore.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the G. G. of India,
H. TORRENS,
Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govr. Gen.

AGRA.—The commencement of the rains has been very favourable in the Agra district, but the country has shared in the rain very unequally. The western part of the Dooab and the Cawnpore and Futtegurh districts have as yet had but little.

Some of our Correspondents call our attention to the total absence of any thing like a system of drainage in Cantonments, and in consequence, their unhealthy and unsightly state. Nothing can be more true. With the greatest facilities for drainage the Cantonments present the appearance of a small Polynesia. In some places the deposits of water are so shallow, that the labour of a pair of bullocks for a couple of days would remove the inconvenience, and those too shallow for filling up might be drained into the neighbouring ravines. But our gallant Executive Officer has higher objects to employ his genius, and instead of filling up or boring —tho' accomplished enough in every branch of the latter art—devotes himself to the higher branches of his staff employment; indeed like more of our Bustles, he is fonder of any work than his own. No doubt, he will live in posterity by the former, but as he lives for the present by the latter, it would be as well to attend to it.

Private letters by the late Overland Mail state, that had a Tory Cabinet been formed for even an hour, they would have recalled Lord Auckland and sent out Lord Heytesbury, so sore are they at the summary dismissal of the latter noble Lord.

ALLAHBAAD.—N. J. Sharp Engineers has arrived at this Station, and taken charge of the Repairs of the Fort Walls and Ganges Bund.

DELHI GAZETTE.---JULY 10.

We give some in teresting particulars relating to Runjeet Singh's death and the ceremonies attending it, which may be relied upon as correct.

All was quiet in the Punjaub, and Khurruck Singh is the late Maharaja's acknowledged successor.

"The Mahuraja laterin the day became very ill, and a the idia of departing from all his worldly wealth, ordered his treasures and jewels to be brought forth. 100 cows with horns gilded, 100 caparisoned horses and 5 of the best breed, such as the "Kubootrah," the "Kandaharee," the "Nugeena," and others, all equipt in gold and jewelled saddles, 4 Elephants with gold and silver Houdas, a golden chair and bedstead, plates, strings of pearls, swords, shields, guns, and innumerable other valuables were given in alms and deposited with Missur Beilee Ram to be distributed in all parts of India, and at all the sacred Hindoo shrines and temples. Afterwards a Surpeich, received from the Governor General, and other jewels and gold bangles, were given away.

The gifts made this day are computed to have amounted to about two crores of Rs, but making allowances for exaggeration, it can be no less than one crore. The ministers and Koonwur Khurruck Singh enquired, with cries of lamentation, "what would become of them!"---on which the Maharaja shed tears. The Rajas (Dhian Singh and Heera Singh) will, according to their own opinions, distribute all the money and things to the Goordwara and other places, and to the Brahmins and Sodhees. The Maharaja sent for the precious Diamond (Koh-i-noor) from Beilee Rum, and wanted to give it in alms; but he was dissuaded by the Rajas who represented how invaluable adiamond it was---worth the revenues of all India, and that there would be no one to buy it from the Brahmins. A Jageer of 25,000 Rupees annual revenue was granted to the Amrutsur Ooodwara to support travellers. The Surpeich and string of pearls received from the Governor General were given to Pundit Mudsoodun, because of their being so very precious. The gifts continued till evening, and the Maharaja remained in the state in which he was, the physicians all the while feeling his pulse. The Rajas have so strictly guarded the Toshehkhana, the Fort, and the City, that no stranger can enter, and similar arrangements have been made at Amrutsur through Missur Sookraj. At Jemadar Khooshal Singh's suggestion, Koonwur Kurruck Singh has written to Koonwur Sheer Singh to come without notice and he is expected to arrive as soon as possible.

The death of the Maharaja being known, the Ranees Koonwur Kurruck Sing, Raja Dhian Singh, Jemadar Khooshal Sing, and others raised cries and lamentations, tearing their hair, casting earth on their heads, throwing themselves on the ground, and striking their heads against bricks and stones. This continued during the night by the side of the corpse; every now and then looking towards the corpse their shrieks became shriller. The gates of the Fort were shut, but Koonwur Khurruck Sing ordered the shops in the city to be opened, and business to be carried on.

Koonwur Kurruck Sing, Rajah Dhian Sing and others, had a bier of Sandal wood prepared, and embroidered with gold flowers. Raja Dhian Sing prepared to burn himself with the Maharajah, but the Koonwur and the Sirdars threw their turbans at his feet to dissuade him, alledging that without him the affairs of the state would be deranged. It was not until after some hours passed in thus beseeching him that they could prevail upon him. Then the Raja proposed to go to Benares after a year, which was complied with; Ranee Koondun called "Gudden" daughter of Raja Sunsar Chund of Kuttock, Ranee Hinderee, daughter of Mecan Puddum Sing of Noorpore, Ranee Rajkowur, daughter of Sirdar Jay Sing of Chynpoor, a village about 7 miles from Amrutsur, and the Ranee "Baant Allee" came and approached the corpse weeping, and resolved to burn themselves with their husband. Koonwur Khur ruck Sing did his utmost to dissuade them; he pointed out to them the dignity and the affluence they were possessed, and promised that in future he would be with all his heart and soul most devoted to them, would they only relinquish their intentions, but they would not for a moment listen either to the appeals of the Koonwur or the other Chiefs---Ranee "Guddun" taking Raja Dhian Sing by the hand and placing it on the breast of the corpse made him swear never to be a traitor to Koonwur Khurruck Sing, and Now Nehal Sing; or to be inattentive to the welfare of the State. Koonwur Khurruck Sing was in like manner made to swear to be led away by no misrepresentations of interested parties to renounce Rajah Dhian Sing; and the torments due for the slaughter of a thousands cows were imprecated on him who should violate his oath. The corpse was then washed by the Koonwur with the water of the Ganges and placed on the spendid bier. Rajas Dhian, and Heerah Sing, Khoosha lSing, Ajeet Sing, Sundhan walla, the Vakeels of Aloo walla, of Ladlah, Hursurn Doss, and others, threw Shawls on the bier, and it was carried in procession in the garden at Dhole kote situated in the Fort near the Huzooree adjoining to Gooroo Urjin's residence. The four Ranees, clad in the richest apparel and and jewels worth many lacs of Rupees accompanied the procession bestowing every now and and then some portion of their jewels and ornaments to the singers and the Brahmins. Having arrived at the funeral pile made of sandal wood, the corpse was placed upon; it Ranee Koondun sat down by its side, and placed the head of the deceased on her lap, while the other three Ranees with seven slave girls seated themselves around, with every mark of satisfaction on their countenances. At ten o'clock, nearly the time fixed by the Brahmins, Koonwur Khurruck Sing set fire to the pile and the Ruler of the Punjub with four Ranees and seven slavegirls was reduced to ashes. A small cloud appeared in the sky over the burning pile and having shed a few drops cleared away. No one saw a hope of relief but in resignation; Raja Dhian Sing attempted four times to jump into the burning pile, but was withheld by the multitude. After the ceremony was over Koonwer Khurruck Sing and the other Chiefs bathed themselves in the Ravee, and returned to the Huzooree Garden. 15 pair of Shawls and 20 ducats were given to the Singers of the holy hymns of Baba Nanuck; and a thousand rupees were distributed amongst the poor. The Koonwur sat lamenting. The heart is rent in attempting a description of the distress and lamentations in the Palace, amongst the Ranees, and amongst Citizens of every age, sex, and religion!."

We have recently received many letters from the Army of the Indus, some of them dated as late as the 10th of June, from all of which, as they are much of the same tone—we have selected the following intelligence.

The Army remained encamped before the walls of Khandahar, and would not, it was thought, move forward, upon Ghizm and Cabul, before the 20th or 28th of June.

On the 5th of June, a detachment consisting of 120 Europeans, convalescents, 3 Companies of the 37th Bengal N. I., Captain Macans corps of Shah Soojah's Infantry, some Horse &c., had reached Candahar, in charge of Treasure, to the amount of 16 lacs of Rupees—seven lacs had been left, on the way up, at Quetta, in Shaul.

The cowardly Affghans were taking every opportunity of murdering stragglers and *unarmed* parties, even in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp? and no strong measures had, as we have learnt, been adopted, to check the vile Assassins, in their murderous career!

It would seem that on the 7th of June, a very considerable band of armed robbers—one half on foot, the other well mounted on Horses, made their appearance, and carried off—in the middle of the day—from the very vicinity of the camp, a great number of baggage camels belonging to Officers and Soldiers of the Army—and with which they got clear off!—When we reflect that Sir John Keane must have had in camp, all the time, no less than three and half Regiments of regular Cavalry, and nearly two irregular Horse, it surprises us not a little that a numerous band of robbers should have succeeded in effecting this—and in face of open day too!!—Let it not be told in Gath!

Ottah, although the crops had been gathered in, was still selling, at Khandahar at the enormous price of one rupee for two and a half seers!—The Commissariat were eagerly buying up supplies, in consequence of a very decided and very proper Order from Lord Auckland directing that the Army should on no account be moved faom Khandahar until full supplies, *for all hands*, equal to six weeks consumption had been laid in. This is as it should be.

The expenses that the European Officers have already been put to, in this Campaign, have been ruinous in the extreme---and such as would amply warrant our benevolent Governor General in granting to them double full batta, ever since the period of their crossing the Indus, and during the time the Army may continue *actually* employed in Affghanistan. We need say nothing more, than we have already done on many occasions respecting the privations and hardships they have so cheerfully undergone---or of the noble example they have invariably set to the men, of that fine Army.

We have it, on what we consider good authority, that Shah Kamran of Herat has laid claim to the Sovereigaity of Cabul and Khandahar---but has signified his readiness to waive his claim for the *trifling* consideration of *three crores* of rupee!!!---It is strongly conjectured that *his* views do not at all coincide with *ours* ---and very certain is it, that, *we* shall receive neither invitation nor encouragement to proceed to Herat. What Mr. Macnaghten, our Envoy Minister, will now do, with regard to sending on the "Friendly Mission," remains to be seen.

Extract of a letter from Candahar June 10.

"The army is to move from this in 3 or 4 days, and we expect to meet with no opposition further than having our cattle stolen, and the unarmed followers murdered. We hear that full rations are to be served cut, when we march, which will be very gratifying to the Natives, to the Europeans the reduction was only nominal. As some of the writers to newspapers have stated, that the reductions of rations, has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, and quarrelling, I may mention, that though on the watch for any expression of the kind, I have not heard a sulky word on the subject from any Sepoy."

Extracts of letters, of June, 11

"You will be glad to learn that supplies of all kinds of grain, are now coming in from all quarters, and that the troops will be ready to move for Gheeznee, with full rations, on the 15th. Considering the difficulties they have had to contend with from want of supplies, the distress among the Native followers, owing to the great liberality of the Government, has not been very great. The Europeans have in my opinion suffered quite as much. To them the Campaign has been very expensive, but the Natives are saving money fast."

"I have no doubt that you see and hear enough of what appears in the papers regarding the Army of the Indus. We have had some difficulties to struggle with, it is true, but on the whole, they have been much less than I expected. Our poor followers have suffered a good deal from want of their usual food, but I must say that if they starved, it would have been much their own fault. Otta was generally to be had, bnt at an enormous price, 1½ seer per rupee sometimes; but as the Government most liberally allowed them compensation at this rate, why nothing but their avarice prevented their purchasing, the great proof of their misery not having been so very great, is, the comparatively small mortalily among them, and until lately the troops generally, notwithstanding the exposure to heat, want of water, &c. &c. On the whole then, I think that the only thing to be complained of is the *great expense* to Officers, who are scarcely able to make ends meet, and the hardships some of our Europeans *have experienced from being on reduced rations. As for the Natives generally, (public servants at least,)* the scoundrels are regularly making their fortunes, only think of the Government having to pay these lazy scamps some 10 or 12 Rs. per month, by way of compensation for food, in addition to double full batta!!"

The report of the approach of the Persians on Herat, and their being aided by Russian Officers has again gained ground; we cannot however, trace the report to any very authentic source, and doubts are entertained by many of their having even reached Mushed.

The Force to be left at Candahar is to consist of the 48th Bengal N. I., a Company of European Foot Artillery and a Cavalry and Infantry Regiment of Shah Shoojah's Force.

At Simla no immediate commotion is expected to follow Runjeet's death.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER. JULY 5,

We beg to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement respecting the *Water Witch*, whose Agents, Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Company, are, we are informed, endeavouring to make arrangements to insure the forwarding of all parcels from Aden to Suez and Allexandria—Government having agreed to allow them a certain tonnage on the Steamer to Suez for this purpose. We should think that this would be an admirable opportunity for sending small parcels to England where despatch was desired—hitherto the expence of sending them by dawk banghy to Bombay, exclusive of the risk of having them spoilt, particularly at this season of the year, in their transit across the country, have most probably deterred parties from trying the experiment—but, as the difficulty of having them forwarded from Suez to England will be trifling--if Mr. Waghorn's able Agency be secured, and their safety is absolutely insured from Calcutta to Suez, we have no doubt but many will avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity, and we should not be surprised if the present despatch of letters should reach their destination nearly as speedily as if they had been sent by dawk to Bombay and thence by Steam to England—and that too during the N. E. monsoon.

On the 2d instant we published an extract from a letter from Bombay, in which mention is made of a proposed new route for the Mails during the South-west monsoon, which we think most highly of, taking it for granted that, through the Egyptian Government, camels or horses could easily be laid on the road across the Arabian Peninsula. The plan proposed is to send a Steamer to Bahrein or Lohra, (it is Lahsa in Tassin's Map) which two places are close to each other---in the Persian Gulf---from which the Mails are to be carried Overland to Judda, there to be put on board another Steamer to be conveyed to Suez---the distance to Bahrein from Bombay is about 1300 miles in a North-west and by West direction, which would allow of the Steamer carrying sail the whole way and enable her, we think without exaggeration, to perform the passage in seven days---the distance from Bahrein, along a much-frequented road, to Judda is about 700 miles, which might be accomplished on camels at only five miles an hour in six days more. From Judda to Suez is less than 700 miles, and with a fair wind it is not too much to expect that the Steamer would reach Suez in three and a half days, making the whole time occupied only sixteen and a half days. In our calculation we have estimated the Steamer's rate of going at only eight miles an hour with the wind favorable, and that cannot be deemed too high we think---and those who know at what rate the "Shooter Suwar" can go in our own Northern Provinces, where they are we believe inferior to the Arabian camel, will bear us out in our estimate of time required for the land journey. With Mahommed Alli's Army in the neighbourhood of Bahrein, there would not, we should think, be any difficulty in laying 140 camels on the road—being two at each stage of ten miles; and allowing 6000 letters, at an average of one ounce and a half each, it would only give six maunds in all, or three maunds as the load of each camel: with this we *think* the ten miles might be done in an hour and, half, and are *quite certain* that it would be performed in the two hours which we have assumed in our calculation. We do not know what sort of road there is between Bahrein and Judda, or whether it would be possible to render it passable for *travellers* at the rate we are desirous that *Letters* should be conveyed. This route is known to be the one by which the Indian caravan journeys to Mecca, so that we may suppose that it is not very difficult---could it be made passable for carriages, we do not think that any insuperable difficulty would stand in the *Omnibuses* for travellers very *lightly accoutred*---who, at that season of the year, would most probably not be very numerous. We throw out these hints for the serious consideration of the Bombay community, among whom there are no doubt many who, from their local knowledge, will be able to determine whether our plan be practicable or not; and solicit our Bombay contemporaries to take the matter up, and obtain a full investigation of the question which is, in many points of view, full of interest---the first of which is the opening, for the admission of civilization,, which it will afford through the heart of a country almost entirely unknown to us, and in which, no doubt barbarism holds uncontrolled sway.---*July* 6.

ENGLISHMAN.---JULY, 4.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR'S REPORT OF THE POST OFFICE. ---We promised that when we had completed the republication of Captain Taylor's interesting report upon the state of the Post Office Establishments throughout the station subject to the Supreme Government, we would offer such remarks upon it as the various subjacts embraced in the document might happen to suggest. The performance of this promise involves, we find, but little labor; seeing that it would be presumptuous to differ in opinion with one who has devoted so much time and patience to a mastery of the subject entrusted to him and of which *we* have but an imperfect knowledge;---while nothing that we could say in praise of the manner in which Captain Taylor has discharged his arduous task could afford him a tithe of the satisfaction he must have received from the declared approbation of the Government. All that apparently remains for us to do, is to second Captain Taylor's suggestions for the future management of the Post communication, and to enforce the doctrine that Government must benefit by an extended epistolary intercourse in the same degree as the community at large, even though the direct pecuniary receipt from the postage of private letters may not be equal to the sum disbursed by the state in the maintenange of Post Office establishments, runners, &c.

The chief point to which Captain Taylor directed his attention, appears to have been the state of intercourse by letter amongst the *Natives*; and the conclusion at which he arrives, after much diligent enquiry, is, that were the postage very materially reduced, all motive for avoiding the Post Office as a channel of communication, or for delaying to despatch letters until private opportunities offer of sending them, would be removed, and the state become the carrier upon a very extensive scale. Captain Taylor happily illustrates his position by one or two striking anecdotes, and it is a remarkable coincidence that the reports of the Commission on Mr. Rowland Hill's plan for a penny postage, recently published, dwells upon the very same circumstances, in relation to the Post Office in Great Britain, and cites similar instances of the pains taken to evade the heavy burden of postage in a multitude of transactions, and of the misery endured by relatives separated from each other by distance, and incapable of bearing the present charge of letter intercourse. We go a little farther than Captain Taylor in his estimate of the probable argumentation of correspondence amongst *Europeans* arising out of a considerable reduction in postage, because we happen to know that very many letters are not written now by mercantile men, tradesmen and others, which *would* be written were the charge much lighter; and we likewise think that here is still room for a safe and advantageous reduction of *newspaper* postage, due regard being had to the weight of such journals under the system of foot-carrying. We believe that two or three plans for the introduction of useful newspapers, under European management, have been abandoned before they have even reached maturity, because the enquiries that were made as to the disposition of the people to receive such journals were met by a reference to the existing rates of postage, which the generality of readers would be able to afford. This is a matter that is worth a second thought, for if it be true that the interests of commerce and the happiness of society are served by an enlarged epistolary intercourse, it must be equally true that civilization and good government are promoted by the existence of an all pervading and intelligent press.

Captain Taylor recommends that, for the future, there be *two* dispatches of letters per diem from Calcutta and the Upper Provinces, instead of one only as at present. We can at once perceive and appreciate the advantage which must result from the adoption of the suggestion, especially to those who, like the Natives write their letters at night, or, like ourselves, dispatch their printed contributions long before the cock crows. At present, persons who have occasion to send a distance of twenty or thirty miles, after the daily post has gone out, find it necessary to despatch a private peon or (if residing on the river's banks) employ a boat, at a considerable expence, if they wish to avoid the unnecessary delay of several hours. Nor is the avoidance of this inconvenience the only advantage which a double dispatch will confer upon society. An early issue of half the letters sent will enable receivers, wherever they may be, to write and forward their replies on the very same day, instead of awaiting the lapse of twenty-four hours. The effect of this upon business, where sales, contracts, engagements, and the departure of ships or overland packets is concerned, may be readily conceived.

We do not offer any observation upon the financial part of Capt. Taylor's plans, excepting as regards the salaries of the Post Masters General, (one of whom he most judiciously recommends should be appointed to the Upper Provinces,) and the Deputy Post Masters. We think the scale of payment which he suggests is by no means high,---if indeed sufficiently liberal,---when it is considered that for the just performance of the public duty devolving upon those functionaries, much personal activity and a large share of intelligence should be the attributes of the incumbent. A handsome salary too, will render the appointment an object of competition, and while it thus enables the Government to obtain the services of the best men, it offers to the public guarantee that the complaints it may have to prefer on the score of irregularities will receive prompt attention. Under the present system, a proud functionary would rather throw up his office, than be pestered with the grumbling of an occasional dawk traveller, or a disappointed correspondent.

Nothing else occurs to us to say upon Capt. Taylor's report and propositions. They are before the Government for its sanction or otherwise, and while we fully enter into the feelings of the author as expressed in the concluding paragraph of the document, that he resigns the service of the Government with the proud conviction that he has been of use to his country, we cannot refrain from saying that, should his recommendations be carried out by the Governor General, Lord Auckland will also retire from his post with the assurance that he has conferred an inestimable blessing on society at large.---.

INDIAN AGENCY IN CAPE TOWN.---CAPTAIN VANRENEN.---By letters received yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn that Captain Vanrenen, formerly of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry has established an 'Indian Agency' in Cape Town for the convenience of officers and others proceeding there on sick furlough. We shall give full particulars of Captain Vanneren's plan in a few days. In the mean time we must express our satisfaction that such an agency ---so long a desideratum---should have been established.---*July* 6.

BENGAL HURKARU.---JULY, 5.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the following arrivals, viz. the *Braemar*, Gillan, from the Mauritius 15th May; the *Hindo*, Lowthion, from Liverpool 1st February, and the *Janet*, Roche, from Madras 27th June.

There is one important reform proposed by Captain Taylor in the Post Office Department, on which we have a few remarks to offer. We allude to the plan for rendering the Mofussil Post Offices more efficient.

Captain Taylor disapproves of the present system of confining the appointments of Mofussil Post Master, to medical and military servants, and proposes to appoint uncovenanted servants, whose whole time should be devoted to the business, the salaries being raised to an adequate remuneration for the service. The truth is, that under the actual system, the office of Mofussil Post Master is considered a sort of sinecure, the salary only 100 rupees, being too low to operate as an inducement to an energetic performance of its duties, and is generally bestowed as a sort of make-weight on the medical officers, as belonging to the worst paid service in the country. In too many cases, the whole duty, beyond signing letters on service, and orders for dawks, is left to the Dawk Moonshe or writers, and the Post Master rarely enters his sheristah or troubles himself about its condition. This is merely part and parcel of a wretched system, which prevails in this country, of saddling men with pluralities of office and duty either under or nominally paid, or not paid at all, which is much the same thing. We could furnish various illustrations of this statement, shewing that the system is applied to departments more important than the Post Office; nor would it be difficult to demonstrate that its operation is as injurious as the inevitable tendency of such mistaken economy would lead us *a priori* to infer that it must be; but we wish at present to confine our observations to Post Office reform. We approve entirely of the change proposed by Captain Taylor, the appointment as a *general* rule of Uncovenanted Servants on salaries of 200 or 300 rupees a month, who should be not merely in name but reality, Post Masters, devoting their whole time to the duties. We think it would be a further improvement, where the Government had bungalows at their disposal, to assign one to the Post Master, provided it were near the Post Office, or that accommodation were found in it for the *Sherustah*. Another rule also that we consider essential, is that the Post Master should be required occasionally to visit the subordinate Post Offices in his division, his expences being paid. We remember an instance which occured not long ago, of a Post Master, a Medical Officer who was a perfect enthusiast for Post Office reform, one of those who would certainly be entitled to be one of the exceptions to the operation of Captain Taylor's general rule. who laid a dawk to visit several of the points proposed as new dawk stations, and being shortly after removed to another appointment, all the salary he received as Post Master did not cover the expences of his journey, and he was a loser by his zeal and activity. There should be nothing of this kind. We hold it indispensable that the Post Master should occasionally though not at *fixed* periods personally look after his subordinates, and of course, he should be paid the expences of such journies.

There is a class of Post Office subordinates also, whose efficiency might be greatly improved. We mean that of the Dawk Moonshees or writers. These men we believe, we write under correction, on a salary of not more than 20 or 25 rupees a month, are expected to read and write three languages and keep accounts in two. Under the actual system of imperfect controul and supervision, such a system as might naturally be expected has led to a great deal of neglect and fraud; and even under Captain Taylor's improved plan, it is clear that a reform in this particular though less urgently is still demanded by justice and for the interests of the community.

We shall be very glad to find that Captain Taylor's *plan of two dispatches a day, from the Upper Provinces and Calcutta, the advantages likely to result from which are clearly and fully set forth in his Report*, is carried into effect.

The reduction of postage is likely, we suppose, most to startle the authorities in these times of diminished and diminishing revenues; but Captain Taylor has shewn that the operation of the change will be no ultimate loss to the revenue. The truth is that in post office, as in customs, two and two do not always make four.

There are several other parts of Captain Taylor's Report which claim our notice, and to which we shall hereafter advert. In the mean time we can only repeat that the State and the community are deeply indebted to his exertions, for clearly indicating what is wrong in the system, and how it might be improved, even though his reforms should not be adopted.---*July* 6.

SUPREME COURT,---FRIDAY, 5TH JULY.

Before Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, and Sir H. W. Seton.

SOODASUN SAIN *v.* LOCKENAUTH MULLICK.

Sir E. Ryan, C. J., delivered judgment this morning in the case argued yesterday. This is an action of trespass for criminal conversation, between Hindoo parties, and the present rule is for setting aside the verdict found for the plaintiff. There is no doubt that adultery was originally regarded rather as a criminal than as a civil offence even by the English law, and it is still penally cognizable in the Ecclesiastical Courts. In the case of *Burt* v. *Barlow*, I Dougal Rep. Lord Mansfield still seems to have regarded the action for crim. con. as being of the nature of a *penal* action. The question here is, whether the action is sustainable as between native inhabitants of Calcutta. The plaint is in the usual form, alleging the *damnum* to consist of *the loss of society* and so forth. Now English law unquestionably prevails within the limits of this Courts, jurisdiction in respect of *some* persons, in all cases, and in this among the number; so that the alleged *inapplicability* can only be personal, and not local. The case therefore does not fall within the principle illustrated by the cited case of *The Attorney General v. Stewart*, and that case lays down no new doctrine, but only contains a particular application of a general principle to be found in Blackstone's Commentaries and elsewhere. There may no doubt, result some inconveniences in some particular cases by applying the doctrines of English law, but the question is not to be decided by the *augmentum ab inconvenienti*, but by the strict rules of law. In the argument that this cause of action falls within one of the *exceptions* in the Statute, I cannot at all acquiesce. This part of the Statute, it may be observed, gives no new jurisdiction, it *restricts*, not *extends*. The argument that if the action could not be supported, there would be no remedy civil or criminal, I admit, does not appear to be of much force; for if there be *no* remedy, it is not for us to frame one. The direct authorities upon the point are few enough. There is the dictum of Sir Thomas Strange, which has been cited; and there is the quoted opinion of the Pundit that a Hindoo plaintiff may at least recover, in such an action *the expences of the second marriage*. In the only case which appears to have arisen in this Court (*Coonjoo Mullick* v. *Ramkissen Podar*) it does not appear to have been doubted (at least the doubt was not raised) whether the action could be supported. The plantiff was nonsuited at the first trial for *want of proof of the marriage*, and at the second, because the evidence shewed that the act was *a rape*. I am of opinion that the verdict for the plaintiff must stand and the rule must be discharged.

Sir J. P. Grant delivered his judgment, concurring in the opinion of the learned Chief Justice.

Sir H. W. Seton concurred.

Rule discharged.---Ibid.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTIZER.—JULY 5.

ATTEMTED SUICIDE.---A man named Joykisto Ghose, attempted to put an end to his troubles, by hanging himself on the stairs of the Supreme Court, about 11 o'clock on Friday morning. He had, it appears, presented a petition respecting some land, of which he had been, as he considered, unjustly deprived; but not being able to procure redress as soon as, or in the manner, he wished, he had taken this rash step, in a fit of desperation. He was, however, seen, and cut down, before life had fled, and is likely to recover. The unsuccessful petition was found suspended round his neck.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JULY 12.

EQUALIZATION OF STAFF ALLOWANCES.—We learn from undoubted authority, and hasten to communicate the fact to our Staff friends, that a Memorial praying an assimilation of Staff Allowances with the Bengal scale is about to be forwarded to Head Quarters by an Officer of this Presidency, whose energetic example will we trust be followed up generally by the Division and Brigade Staff Sufferers of the Madras Army.

SECUNDERABAD.---We regret to learn from a correspondent at Secunderabad, that Fever continues to prevail to an extraordinary extent in the Lines of the 41st Native Infantry. Fortunately the disease has only manifested itself in this one Corps, from which we are led to conjecture that it may be attributed to some local cause, and we shall hope to be informed by some o our correspondents in what part of the Lines the 41st are stationed, and whether the situation of their huts is dry and airy or otherwise.

The Commission sitting at the Residency for the last 20 days, have as yet we believe, got through but a small portion of the business under investigation. From thirty to forty influential men in the city of Hyderabad are supposed to be implicated with the brother of His Highness the Nizam, in treasonable correspondence with persons disaffected to the British Government, but as the investigation of two cases alone, occupied fifteen days, from the mass of evidence brought forward, the business must be a tedious one.

Some little excitement prevailed in the city upon the arrest of the Nizam's brother, but all is now quiet; nevertheless the Bolarum Force, is still held in readiness for immediate service; the Battering Train, and all its appurtenances ready stored and packed.

The Monsoon commenced in grand style on the night of the 2d instant, when 2¼ inches of rain fell.

SUPREME COURT.---The Quarterly Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court before the Honorable Sir Edward Gambier, on Monday last. The Calendar of Offences was light in number but contained two murder cases. The first of which Teeroomaly for the murder of Armogum, occupied the Court 'till Tuesday evening, when the Jury brought in their verdict of "Guilty." The second case was that of Tippoo Khan, a Trooper of the Nabob's Body Guard, for the murder of Gholaum Khader, late a Jamadar in the service of His Highness. The prisoner was found Guilty and sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law, as was also Teeroomaly. The execution of these unhappy Criminals was ordered to take place this morning.

MADRAS HERALD.—JULY, 13.

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR JULY KEPT AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

With this month the rains of the S. W. Monsnon begin —generally in heavy but partial showers. The weather may be reckoned among the most cloudy of the year, there being only six clear days, the remaining days consist of thirteen cloudy. and twelve of flying clouds and haze; of these there are eight days on which rain falls, and about three of thunder and lightning. The sea breeze is very uncertain as to the time it commences or ceases, and not unfrequently fails for several days together.

The hottest time of the day is at 2*h*. 20*m*. P. M. the coldest at 4*h* 0*m* A. M.

Madras Civil Service List and Madras Road Book ---We perceive that the *Male Asylum Press* has published it's usual Quarterly List of the Civil Service corrected down to the 30th June 1839, and we have been favoured with the Madras Road Book compiled from the documents of Quarter Master General's Department, from the same Press, to which it's execution does much credit. The Map of the Madras Presidency is one of the best executed specimens of Indian Lithography we remember to have seen, while the accurate Table of Roads and distances, and the comprehensive though brief account of the Statistics of each Collectorate, with the Regulations for the Bungalows, Hire of Palankeen Bearers, Bullocks, &c. render the book a truly valuable compendium for all travellers within the limits of this Presidency.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 23d JULY, 1839.

Arrivals.—None.

Lady Rivett Carnac regrets that her departure for Dapooree this Morning prevents her having the pleasure of receiving those Ladies and Gentlemen, who were invited to Parell on the Evening of the 25th inst.

W. REYNOLDS
A. D. C.

Parell, 23d Ju'y b839.

Advices have been received from Ceylon, that the *James McInroy*, which left this lately with a Cargo of Cotton for Liverpool had been wrecked on one of the Maldives, and that the Captain and Crew had made their way to Ceylon in an open Boat.

The *Euphrates* sailed on Saturday morning with the Packet for Aden. In the afternoon she returned again into Port, having found as we understand, when about 17 miles out, that she had 36 inches of water in her hold and that all the efforts of the Pumps could not reduce it under 26, so that there was no alternative but to return. The hurry in which she required to be got ready, and the heavy rains, no doubt, had interfered with the proper caulking of the vessel, and thus led to this unfortunate occurrence. As there was no other ship at command fit for such a service, People were immediately set to work upon her and at 11 o'clock yesterday she again put to sea, with a mail of 3177 covers, inclusive of the after Packet of the 19th, and the same Passengers, but we regret to learn that she was a second time obliged to put back, and is now in Port. The reason of this second mishap, we have had no opportunity of learning, nor do we know any thing of what is intended to be done now, under this accumulation of misfortunes.

We have great pleasure in announcing to our Military readers at out stations, that the following reliefs, in which so many of them are interested, are likely to take place after the monsoon.

8 Regt.....N.....I.....to ...Baroda.
11 do.......do....do....to....Ahmedabad.
12 do.......do....do....to....Bombay.
14 do.......do....do ...to....Rajcote.
16 do.......do....do....to....Satara.
20 do.......do....do....to....Bhooj.

We have been requested to insert the following letters, in order to give the Original Bank Subscribers at a distance from the Presidency, and those on the spot, not informed of what is going on, intimation of the urgent necessity there is, that they come forward without delay, for the protection of their own interests, against the attempts being made by the Joint Stock Bank Committee to get the shares in the Chartered Bank appropriated differently from what the Court of Directors are understood to have intended. In a matter of such deep interest to many, and when it has been publicly announced that the Committee is urging despatch upon the Government, any slothfulness or indifference on the part of those whose interests are in danger, may be productive of the most serious results.

H. T. PRINSEP ESQ.
Secretary to the Government of India.
Calcutta.

SIR,—Understanding from Authority on which I can rely, that the Committee of the Joint Stock Bank at this place have submitted to the Government of India, within the last few days, a list of Proprietors to whom they desire the Charter for the Bombay Bank to be granted, under recent Instructions *from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, differing from the list* appended to the application *for a Charter forwarded to the Hon'ble Court by the Government of this Presidency*, and believing it to be *the intention of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and the Board of Control, that the Charter shall be granted to the Original Applicants for the same, whose names are inserted in the list last mentioned, I feel it my duty very respectfully*, but earnestly, to request that *the Goverament of* India, will be pleased to order the Charter to be granted to the parties in question, whose right to the Charter is, I further respectfully submit, distinctly recognized, and their admission to their just rights, as distinctly prayed for, in the concluding para. of the Joint Stock Bank Committee's letter to Mr. Actg. Chief Secy Reid of the 6th Febry, of which the following is a transcript.

"In the hope however of a contrary result, and to "avoid the delay attending another reference to this "Presidency, *we beg to forward a list of the Individuals whose names were sent to the Hon'ble Court "through this Government, as actual Shareholders in "the Charter granted by this Government, in the hope, "that the Hon'ble the President, and the Legislatire "Council of Bengal, will upon a careful review of the "whole case be pleased to order them to be incorporated as the Proprietors of the Bombay Bank.*"

2. The secrecy which has governed the proceedings of the Joint Stock Bank Committee of late, and which has only allowed me to hear by accident this morning of the measure, which has induced me again to trespass on the attention of the Supreme Government, has given them an advantage in point of time, which will not permit me to incur the risk of further delay in obtaining other signatures to this appeal, against the cours the Joint Stock Bank Committee have recommended, and I can only therefore, in support of my own Interests, and those of all other original applicants similarly situated, protest, in the strongest and most unqualified terms, against the pretensions now set forth by the Joint Stock Bank Committee, and respectfully renew my request that the names contained in the original list of Subscribers, transmitted by the Bombay Government to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as applicants for a Charter, may be incorporated by the Government of India in the Charter about to be granted for a Bank at this place.

I have &c.
ROBT. COGAN.

Bombay, 20th July 1839.

L. R. REID ESQR.
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—I request you will do me the favor to forward the enclosed letter from me, to the Secretary to the Government of India, of this date, to Calcutta, at your earliest convenience, it being of great importance to myself, and all other Original Applicants for a Chartered Bank similarly situated, that my representation of the circumstances which have rendered this fresh Appeal to the Authorities in Bengal necessary; and my request that the Original list of Subscribers, Applicants for a Charter, be adhered to, should be laid before the Hon'ble the President of India in Council, with all practicable dispatch.

I am, &c.
ROBT. COGAN.

Bombay, 20th July 1839.

It will be observed from the notice at the Head of our paper, that the Houble the Governor his Lady and family leave to day for Dapooree.

We are given to understand that the statement made in our last Paper in regard to the *Glenelg* was incorrect, in so far as concerns the crew, whose conduct, during the voyage, far from mutinous, had been orderly and proper and to the entire satisfaction of the Commander, and with regard to the recruits, the Senior Officer in Command has assured us, that although instances of misconduct did occur, their behaviour, upon the whole, was not worse than commonly happens, in every case of a number of raw young men being sent to sea for the first time. We must therefore conclude that the representations made to us, in the first instance, had been unguarded, as well as very much exaggerated. It is satisfactory to state this, as regards the Crew in particular, the instances of misconduct in Seamen latterly having been so numerous and highly aggravated, that there is really a pleasure in having to report favourably of them in any case.

The *Calcutta Courier* has taken up the idea, and made sundry calculations to prove, that during the Monsoon, the best route for our mails to Egypt, would be, not by way of Bussorah and Damascus, but by Lasha on the Persian Gulph and Djedda, crossing the continent of Arabia by the old caravan route, and using steam so far as sea carriage was required, whereby it is calculated the passage to Suez might be made in 16½ days. We fully concur with our cotemporary that this would be a most eligible route, could the Arabs of that, the most undefiled portion of the Musselman world, hallowed by the ashes of their Prophet and sacred Fane, be persuaded to abandon their prejudices, and look favourably on such an enterprise, and were the Egyptian Government, in addition, to lend us its countenance and support, but it would be vain and deceptive to depend upon either one or other. The Musselmen of Arabia proper are the most bigotted and intolerant of their race, they would regard the mere transport of letters as a sin against their faith and defilement of their sacred Country, and divided as it is into so many tribes, some migratory, others in fixed settlements, all independent of each other, and all more or less plunderers and robbers, no man would incur the hazard of transporting any thing through the heart of such a Country, unless backed by an Army or very strong escort, nor would the influence of Mohammed Aly be found any support with People, who yield only to Force, and, the moment the Force is withdrawn, reassert their independence. The ascen-

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[illegible] will ... whenever the army of Kourshed Pacha is removed to a distance, whether by advancing on Bussorah or retreating by the route he came, which latter will most likely be the result of the enterprise, and as he will owe this disappointment entirely to the opposition of the Indian Government, we could have no claim on him for assistance, in opening the proposed communication. In every point of view, therefore, the Scheme appears to us quite impracticable and hopeless, for the present at least. The possession of Aden may, in process of time, work some favourable change upon the minds of these wild People, at least soften down to some extent their prejudices and antipathies, and its influence may spread into other parts of Arabia, but the progress will be slow and the event is far from certain.

The Report of the Meeting of the Royal Asiatic society held in the Town Hall on Saturday last, not having yet been reduced into form, we gladly avail ourselves of the notes of a gentleman, who was present, to furnish our Readers, in the meantime, with a general outline of the interesting proceedings of that meeting.

A Special general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Town Hall on Saturday last the 20th inst. at which the Honorable Sir Jas. Rivett Carnac, Bart. Governor, presided. After the minutes of the last meeting, explaining that the present was held in pursuance of a wish to promote its interests, his Excellency said that having long been a member of the Bombay Branch, and one of the Council of the Parent Society, he was not only sensible of the service which it was capable of rendering to the best interests of the country, but also of the estimation in which the labours of members comprising it were held by the learned individuals at home, who were most competent to form a correct judgment. On these grounds he was desir us of affording the Society every help which his position as Governor might enable him to do; and that he would be most ready to do so, in any instances, which they might hereafter particularize. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, the President, then read an address to the Honorable Governor in which he pointed out to his Excellency's notice the present state of the Library, and other proofs of the exertions which the Society had made; the favorable manner in which it had been noticed by his Predecessors, and concluded with requesting his continued patronage.

His Excellency in reply, stated that he hoped, after what he had already said, there need be no occasion for him to repeat his decided willingness to attend to any representations which the Society might make.

Dr. Jas. Bird then exhibited the lithographed views, sculptures and inscriptions which had been already executed for his forthcoming work on the Indian Cave Temples. The number already executed is large, and their execution does the Bombay Lithographic press great credit. He also exhi ited the copper plates and interesting Buddhistic remains which he had obtained by opening a tope at Kanari.

We have before us a letter from Canhahar of the 7th of June, in many particulars extremely circumstantial, and yet no mention nor allusion is made to the massacre of the Camp Followers, and the Agra Journals, received since our last issue, are alike silent on that point. Let us reiterate our hope that it is only one of those stories of native concoction, of which we have already had so many. The letter referred to contains some intelligence of rather an unpleasant character, in particular as regards the unsettled state of our relations with the Schah of Herat, who now advances the most extravagant pretensions, claiming the sovereignty of Candahar and Cabool and not only that but a sum of two crores of rupees, as the price of his friendship. His conduct is looked upon with great suspicion, and if persevered in, will probably lead to rigorous measures against him. Schah Soojah himself is regarded with great contempt by his subjects, and will only be maintained on his throne by British bayonets and gold. The Force would be detained, it was thought, sometime longer at Candahar, as the provisions were scarce and came in very slowly. Sir John was still anxious to take on all the Troops to Cabool, but in this he was oppcsed by the Diplomatic Party, who desired to detain the Bombay Force at Candahar until the disputes with Kamran were adjusted. No opposition was anticipated on the march to Cabool. It had been decided that the Schah's cavalry was to be disbanded, as utterly worthless, and sent home with a gratuity of six months pay, and that the People of the Country were to be enlisted in their Place, which was considered by all as a wise and judicious measure. Some of the murderers of Mr. Inverarity had been secured, had confessed their crime and given up the names of their accomplices. All kinds of European supplies had gone down to Zero, and the officers were to a man drawing their grog from the commissariat. Notwithstanding the heat of the Place, which was scarcely ever under 100 in the Tents, the Force continued quite healthy.

Since writing the foregoing we have received the *Delhi Gazette*, from which we have extracted very fully. It will be seen that there are letters from the army some days later in date than ours, but agreeing, in the information they afford, in all essential points. The Extracts will be found in other respects exceedingly interesting.

EUROPEAN INTELILEGNCE'

VARIETIES.

A *Constantinople letter, received viâ Malta*, says that M. de Boutenieff, the Russian Ambassador, has offered a corps of 32,000 men, in the name of his Government, to be put at the disposal of the Turkish Government the moment that the Syrian army makes a hostile movement.

M. Thiers is represented as paying much court to the Duke of Orleans, which the Parisian wags says gives him only a *post mortem* chance of becoming a minister.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE TOTHILL-FIELDS HOUSE OF CORRECTION.---Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, his Royal Highness Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, Prince Dolgorouky, Count Tolstoy, Prince Balnatinosky, and General Kaveline, with a large suite, paid a visit to Tothill-fields House of Correction. The illustrious [illegible] came in four carriages, preceded by [illegible] by Lord Torrington and the Hon[illegible] inspected every part of the prison most minutely, and the two Princes expressed their admiration of the building and of the order, cleanliness, and most particularly the discipline maintained among the prisoners. The Royal party remained nearly an hour and a half in the prison; and when about to leave, Prince Alexander requested Lieutenant Tracey, the Governor, to furnish him with the list of debtors confied in his prison (all these debtors are confined for sums under 5l. each). This was done; and the various sums due by each prisoner were paid by Prince Alexander, and the debtors instantly discharged, very much to their gratification and astonishment.---*Standard, May* 9.

THE LOG OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Date.	Wind.	Lat.		Lon.		Distance.
April 22						
23	SE. Southerly.	40	2	70	16	170
24	S Ely.	39	50	66	16	184
25	Vble. NEly	39	49	61	48	204
26	Vble. Calm. Vble.	39	19	57	35	188
27	SSW. SEly	39	52	53	00	2 6
28	S. by W.	40	23	48	27	212
29	Vble. Nthly.	41	34	44	00	210
30	Nthly. NE.	42	43	39	36	211
May 1	Easterly	43	51	35	35	200
2	Vble SWly	45	30	31	7	217
3	SW.	47	10	25	21	260
4	Vble. NNE.	48	54	20	18	230
5	Nthly. NE.	49	56	14	38	245
6	NEly.	50	10	9	20	205
7						

On the outward voyage the Great Western encountered most terrific weather. A passenger describes the sea as running most awfully high, and assures us that although he has crossed the Atlantic 12 times, he never witnessed anything which could even bear a comparison with the weather which the Great Western met with. On the homeward passage they have been retarded by meeting with timber, which in some degree injured the paddle-wheels, or they would have been here, in all probability, a day or two earlier. Passengers 110. *Standard, May* 9.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF STEAM.—Steam will half ruin England yet if they don't mind. It will drain it of its money, drain it of its population, and—what's more than all—what it can spare least of all, and what it will feel more nor all, its artisans, its skilful workmen, and its honest, intelligent, and respectable middle classes. It will leave you nothin' in time, but your aristocracy and your poor. A trip to America is goin' to be nothin' more than a trip to France, and folks will go where land is cheap and labour high. It will build the new world up, but it will drain the old one out in a way no one thinks on. Turn this tide of emigration to your own provinces, or, as sure as eggs is eggs, we will get it all. You han't no notion what steam is destined to do for America. It will make it look as bright as a pewter button yet, I know.—(Sam Slick.)

MARTYRS OF THE PRESS.—On the 18th of September, 1797, the French Directory issued the following proclamation:—"Orders are hereby given to the executors of the mandates of justice to arrest and conduct to the prison of La Force the editors and printers of (here the papers are named, twentynine in number) all guilty of having conspired against the internal and external repose of the Republic." All the Presidents of the National Convention were, with one or two exceptions, journalists. Of the sixty-three who attained that honour eighteen were guillotined, three committed suicide, eight were transported, six imprisoned for life, four became mad, and died at Bicetre, twenty-two were declared outlaws, and there wereonly two who escaped without castigation of some kind. If we extend this synoptical *tableau* to the entire press, we shall find its proportions pretty exact. There perished from 1789 till 1797 at least one-half of the political writers of Paris.—Monthly Chronicle.

THE PITCHER PLANT.—This plant abounds in the stony and arid parts of the Island of Java, from which, were it not for this vegetable wonder, small birds and quadrupeds would be forced to migrate in quest of water. At the foot stalk of each leaf is a small bag shaped exactly like a pitcher, furnished with a lid, and having a kind of hinge that passes over the handle of the pitcher, and connects it with the leaf. This hinge is a strong fibre which contracts in showery weather and when the dew falls. Numerous little goblets filled with sweet fresh water are thus held forth, and afford a delicious draught to the tiny animals that climb their branches, and to a great variety of winged visitants. But no sooner has the cloud passed by, and the warm sunshone forth, than the heated fibre begins to expand, and closes the goblet so firmly as to prevent evaporation, precluding a further supply till called for by the wants of another day. This beautiful and perfect provision of nature would afford a fine theme for a Thomson or Wordsworth, and would afford an illustration of the designs of Providence such as Paley would have delighted to press into his service.—(London.

COLDEST OF ALL CLIMATES.—The earth has no spot upon its surface, either habitable or otherwise, which is so cold as Yakutsh, a paltry yet prin ipal town of Eastern Siberia, where a few wooden houses are intermixed with numerous huts, plastered over with cow-dung, and windowed with ice. In this dreary and remote region the earth is always frozen, the summer's thaw never reaching below there feet from the surface, the subterranean ice having a computed depth of 200 yards. In January the thermometer has been known to sink 18 degs. below the bitterest cold experienced by Ross during his last expedition, and yet the inhabitants, favoured by a warm though short summer, reap both wheat and barley, and cultivate successfully potatoes, and various other hardy vegetables.—American paper.

SNEERERS.—The most insignificent people are the most apt to sneer at others. They are safe from reprisats, and have no hope of rising in their own esteem but by lowering their neighbours. The severest critics are always those who have never attempted, or have failed in, original composition.—Hazlitt.

A QUANDARY.—The *New Orleans Picayune* defines a quandary thus:—"A baker with both arms up to the elbows in dough, and flea in the leg of his trousers." We have just heard a story which conveys quite as clever an idea of the thing as the *Picayune's* definition. An old gentleman, who had studied theological subjects rather too much for the strength of his brains, determined to try his luck in preaching; nothing doubting but that matter and form would be given him, without any particular preparation on his own part. Accordingly on Sunday he ascended the pulpit, sung and prayed, read his text, and stopped. He stood a good while, first on one leg, then on the other, casting his eyes up towards the rafters, and then on the floor, in a merciless quandary. At length language came to his relief:—"If any of you down there think you can preach, just come up here and try it!"—North Carolina Patriot.

BAD THINGS.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an undutiful child, an incessant talker, hogs that break through enclosures, a dull razor, musquitoes, a fop, and a subscriber that won't pay for his paper.—New York Paper.

SWALLOWS.—They all come to us from the south in the spring, and take their departure before the next winter. The swifts form themselves into companies, and take their leave of us before the middle of August; the swallows do the same about the middle of October, and martins at the end of the same month. Thus these happy creatures manage to live all their life long in summer and sunshine. They are furnished with astonishing capabilities for performing these very long journeys. You are acquainted with their slender forms, so exactly adapted for cutting through the air, and their long beautiful wings. Each of these wings is moved by a muscle of prodigious power, situated on each side of the breast-bone. Possibly you may have noticed in larks and others birds, that are in the habit of flying long distances, which are eaten, what a large proportion of their flesh is in these two muscles; in the swallow it greatly exceeds the weight of all the other parts of the body. You will hardly believe it, when I tell you that the swift is able to fly at the rate of more than a hundred miles in an hour. The little bird that perched upon your chimney this morning may perch to-morrow night upon one of the pyramids of Egypt, and next week may be at the Cape of Good Hope. You think a great deal of travelling twenty miles an hour on a railway, but you see that it is slow compared with the travelling of the swallows.—Parley's Wonders.

EXPENCE OF THE WAR SYSTEM.---Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman, and child, in an attire that kings and queens would be proud of; I will build a schoolhouse upon every hill-side, and in eve y valley, over the whole habitable earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every state and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another, round the earth's broad circumferance; and the voice of prayer, and the song of praise, should ascend like an universal holocaust to heaven.—(Rufus P. Stebbins, of Divinity College, Cambridge, America.)

A DEMAGOGUE'S LOGIC.---Persons unacquainted with the lower orders have scarcely a conception of the nonsense that passes with them for logic, when poured into their enraptured ears by a wicked and artful demagogue employed to pursuade and convince them. A sample of the stuff used by an advocate of tee-totalism at Eydon, in this county, will illustrate our meaning:---"Why do you use tobacco? said he. "If the Almighty had intended you to smoke he would have made a chimney at the top of your head, to let the smoke out at. And why do you drink beer? If the Almighty had intended men to drink beer, he would have commanded the ground to produce not barley, but malt." Was there ever such stuff as this, to say nothing of its irreverence? When this fellow next "delivers his lectures," we recommend his hearers to inquire why by the same process of reasoning the wells do not produce ready-made hot tea, the earth baked loaves, and why pigs are not born ready roasted for consumption.---(Northampton Herald.)

EQUIVOCAL TESTIMONY.---Among the letters published in favour of a quack medecine is one in which the writer, after ordering so many bottles or boxes, adds, "*If I live*, I will repeat the order."

PHYSICAL FORCE.---A young man in Crieff who has become a lecturer upon universal Suffrage of late, while expatiating on moral and physical force, was asked by one of the auditory, a Conservative, what was the meaning of physical force, upon which the lecturer lifted up one of the candlesticks and knocked him down, saying, "That is physical force, Sir!" This had nearly caused a row, but moral force prevailed, and it was quashed.---(Stirling Jour.)

AN OTTER HUNT.—Every minute increased his distress, he could no longer keep under water, but swam up and down gasping and gnashing his white fangs above the surface in the utmost fury of rage and despair. When overtaken or met by any of the hounds, he would for a second conceal himself beneath, but being unable to remain he would again rise above, and bite and grapple with them with the deadly fierceness of a serpent. Twice in this manner he swam the length of the pool, followed by the whole pack baying at his tail, and hailed by the united hunder of some fifty gazers. At last S——, thinking it time to close the scene, in order to spare his dogs, advised every one but himself to fall back from the lower shallow. The poor wretch soon discovered the deserted quarter, and made towards it. But before he could escape he had to clamber over the top of the net, which extended across the river at this point, sunk to the bottom by heavy leads, and attached to each of the banks. A moment after, in making this endeavour, and he was raised from the stream to writhe in death upon the barbed spear. There he hung wriggling and twisting, and his eyes flashing the red sparks of rage, until all the party had collected around him; he was then cast into the midst of the hounds, upon whom having wrecked his vengeance by the infliction of some frightful gashes, and, in return, having every bone within him ground and smashed almost into pulp, he, otter-like, without a cry, without a groan, returning wound for wound, and torture for torture, at length yielded his life, but not however, till his enemies had paid for it in a most costly price.—(The Sportsman.)

STATE OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—A meeting of the renters of this theatre took place on Monday, at the rooms of G. Robins, Esq., to take into consideration the best means to be adopted for obtaining their rent. The chairman, Mr. G. Robins, said that he had prepared himself to expect the result of the mismanagement, and consequent misfortunes that now pressed so heavy on Drury-lane; but he confessed he had not brought his mind to believe that this legitimate theatre, wherein Garrick, Kemble, and Siddons had combined, should be disgraced by becoming the receptacle of horses and wild beasts;---but, worst of all, he never expected that in the very heart of the season it should have been converted into a *one* shilling concert-room---lower in the scale of degradation it could not sink. It was intended to move certain resolutions, one of which was to raise a fund to be fully prepared for any contingency, and to enable them to establish their own. Captain Carpenter observed that the renters had not for the last three years received one penny. Mr. Waring proposed "that a committee of ten be appointed, and that the renters be called on to advance, by way of loan £4 on every share." The resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice, and a committee appointed. The meeting adjourned till Monday, the 6th of May, when it will again assemble to receive the report of the committee. A renter stated, that Bunn, the lesssee, would not belong to it many days.---(Courier.]

The "cheap-wages" gentlemen, the selfish Manchester cotton-lords, are doing their best to keep up their game of anti-corn-law agitation. They have started a sort of newspaper to promulgate their fallacies, and one of their lecturers is, it appears, on his travels. Of the style of language used by this paid agent of the Manchester "League," a correspondent of the *Worcester Journal* furnishes the following choice samples:---We are kept under by a grinding oligarchy; if these men obstinately continue to oppose us, they must be made to retire." "Nay, should the Throne itself stand in our way, that, too, must be removed." ! ! !---(Post.)

A MODERN MIRACLE.---A correspondent writes:---"Sir,—I beg leave to forward, for the perusal of Englishment and Protestants, an account of a miracle, which is at the present moment being circulated throughout Ireland. You will at once perceive in this policy of the crafty priests of that system which was to be maintained by signs and lying wonders. In all cases of difficulty the priest is the man. The Presbyterian and the clergyman were both called in, and in vain; but the priest soon made the sleeping man to speak. Things of this kind are very common in Ireland.

"AWFUL JUDGMENT; A MAN CONDEMNED TO SLEEP RESTINGON A SPADE TO THE END OF TIME.

"A report has in general gone abroad among the people, that a man called Henry Farland has in consequence of his dishonesty, been struck into a sound sleep in the middle of a field near Lurgan, in November last; and still remains resting on the spade with which he was digging when the occurrence took place. The following is the account of this affair:—Some time last harvest Farland on his way to pay his rent (he occupied a small farm jointly with a woman named Harriet Guthrie), called to know if she was ready. She had the money, but said that, as she could not go, he might take it for her, so he took the widow's rent. He proceeded on his way, and no more was heard of the matter for several days, when Mrs. Gathrie saw the agent approach her door, and ask her rent; she said it was already paid, that she had given it to Harry Farland, and mentioned the day on which he paid his own. The agent said he had received no money but Farland's own. "Well," said she, "there is Harry in the field, and you can satisfy yourself regarding it." "No," said the gentleman, "I cannot leave my horse, but go to him and tell him to give you the receipt;" she went and asked him what he had done with her money: he did not deny he had got the money, but said, coolly, where was her witness? She replied there was no one present, but God and herself; "Your God, then, Madam," said he, "was asleep at the time, and therefore could not see." "Then," said the poor widow, "I suppose you have not paid the money; you cheated me, but you cannot cheat God." So she left him. He was seen by a man standing on his spade, and observed him to continue in that posture without moving; he was surprised. On approaching, inquiry was made, but no answer. He attempted to waken him, but could not. The man then gave the alarm; so the neighbours flocked round Farland, but no means could be found to waken him. At last they sent for the clergy, the church minister, the Presbyterian minister, and the priest successively, to make him speak. The first two had no influence on him. When he spoke, he said, 'I am to stand here to the day of judgment." T[illegible] force, but could not st[illegible] on which he was leaning, that he might fall, but the first cut the saw broke into pieces. Then they got blankets to cover him from the cold, but they were blown away; so he, it seems by fate, must bear all weather. "Rev. J. BOLLAND, H. KERNS, G. MEGARY, Parish-priest."---Times.—*April*, 24.

According to the papers from Martinique, which have been received to the middle of January, the Governor had found it necessary to issue a proclamation to the negroes, exhorting them not to take advantage of the disasters of the island, arising out of the earthquake, by the exaction of exorbitant rates of wages, as that would only lead to the competition of labourers from other islands, who would be induced to come over by the hope of greater gain. According to the existing laws, it is added, he himself would be authorized to interfere and fix the rate of wages, but this he declines to do from his confidence in the workpeople. This anxiety to prevent any combination for an advance of wages arises from the impoverished state of the planters and inhabitants generally, not solely referable to the ruinous losses sustained from the earthquake, but to the distress which has long existed in the French sugar islands generally, owing to the low prices to which the heavily-taxed colonial sugars have been reduced in France by the competition of the lower taxed and cheaply-produced beetroot sugars; besides which the colonists were not permitted, until lately, to export their sugars elsewhere. By others order the Governor has prohibited the export of bricks, tiles, &c., from the island, so as to facilitate the reconstruction of houses and public buildings with as much despatch as possible, and the export also of salt fish, rice, maize, and barley. The importation of these articles of provisions is permitted free of duties for the space of six months, dating from January 13.

TIMES—APRIL 25.

That portion of the morning press which until a fortnight or three weeks ago was an acknowledged organ of the Cabinet Whigs has lately, as we before remarked, let itself out to a different service and made open war upon its old masters.

Scarcely a day has passed during the time alluded to without bringing forth some fierce invective against the stupidity, cowardice, or weakness of "the "Melbourne Government," for not adopting the whole anarchical system of the Movement, beginning with the ballot and universal sufrage, that is for leaving undisturbed in its place a single stone of the ancient edifice of the constitution.

There is an argument, moreover, which accompanies this remonstrance—an argument in the shape of one unvarying thrgat—"If you don't become Demo-"crats, and ultra-Radicals, and so forth, you will "soon see the Tories in office,; and then the question is asked, "How *else* will you prevent such a "calamity?" It is assumed, but by no means demonstrated, that a granted Whig rush into the extreme of Radicalism would retain the Whigs (no longer Whigs) in office.

There may be some effrontery in such a proposition from the Democrat faction to the faction of the Whigs; but there is a great deal more of *bonâ* fanaticism, encouraged by the most flagrant and preposterous ignorance of the real state of public feeling in this country.

This attack upon the selfish alarm of the Whig Ministers pres mes that the growth of popular alienation towa ds them has corresponded with, and been caused by, a spread of the spirit of democracy throughout the nation. We venture to asseverate that there never was a more gross mistake.

The course of the Melbourne Cabinet proves that Whiggery has waned because democracy itself has dwindled. The war cry of this Ministry was the appropriation clause—a pledge to rob the Irish church and to hand over the spoil to Papists. Now, we ask any man of the least intelligence or observation, whether it would have been possible to form a Government, within the last twelvemonth, on any such revolutionary ground, with the remotest chance of obtaining a majority in Parliament?

The appropriation Cabinet gave up its appropriation principle, confessedly because no bill containing such a clause could have been carried through a House of Commons, the *successor* to that which had declared that *without* an appropriation clause "no settlement of the tithe question could ever be satisfactory to Ireland." Was there any progress made by the Movement here, or any pretext for asserting that an accession of Radicalism was alone wanting to strengthen the hands of Ministers?

Has the question of short Parliaments, or of a reduced franchise, or of the ballot, or of a panper qualification for members, or of what Mr. Thomas Duncombe calls "progressive" reform—that is to say, an indefinite series of attack upon the constitutional monarchy—has any one of such nostrums, or have all of them together, "gone ahead" as *Sam Slick* would say, a single inch within the last five years? Are they not all, collectively and individually,, retrograding in public estimation? No man, with the use of his eyes and ears, can shut either to the unquestionable fact that Democracy is descending, and Conservatism rising, throughout the kingdom—ay, *in Ireland* as well as here: yet, the more inert, or less desperate, portion of the Ministry, is loudly menaced fro[illegible] day to day, that if it do not speedily and closely identify itself with the sinking power, and hasten to forfeit all hope of future peace or friendship with the more flourishing, making likewise an actual sacrifice of its supposed principles for the sake of thus securing its own wordly downfall, "it cannot sustain itself in office!" This logic appertains to what may be termed the "new light" in party politics, and it is worthy of its source.

Still there are infererences deducible from such an exhibition, the truth of which it would be difficult to gainsay, especially when they are confirmed by other well-known phenomena. That there have for sometime existed wide divisions of sentiment in the Cabinet on more than one important question, few, besides Cabinet Ministers, will have the assurance to deny. The introduction of Lord Normanby into that body was a triumph to some of its members, but a triumph at *the expense of* others, and a galling one. A reckless, thoroughgoing unscrupulous roisterer in factious politics, praying with Radicalism and Popery, like a juggler tossing up a couple of balls, brought in to supersede by far the most conscientious and amiable of all the individuals who had composed the Government, brought forward as, in fact, executioner of Lord Glenelg, who was made notoriously a 'scapegoat to appease Lord Durham, and Lord Normanby being himself, as is well understood, a "follower" of that vainglorious, albeit unsuccessful, autocrat, has given mere activity, precision, and formality than ever to differences which before existed between the two main sections of the Cabinet, and has rendered still more apparent the impossibility of their continuing to form parts of the same government without one portion or the other making large sacrifices for the sake of union.

The hired press, once speaking for the Government as a whole, had followed the example of its employers, and split into the "movement,," and the "bureacrat" or least-said-soonest-mended, press.

The organ of the Movement or Durham and Normanby speculation is for headlong audacity, and dares all consequences. It speaks as Catiline, did he live now, might speak. It recommends a "union among "Reformers," and threatens that without such the Cabinat, as at present constituted, must fall. But it means that the moderate or timid section shall at once yield in all things to the more violent, flattering itself that out of the general loss of office which must ensue to the whole combined faction its own patrons will draw the only eventual benefit, using the interval of opposition to which they are thus self-doomed in the work of diligent and effective agitation throughout the empire, and in laying the groundwork of a future Ministry, wherein the "movement" principle may reign unadulterated by the least admixture of reverence for church, state, or monarchical institutions.

This is a farfetched and complex scheme; it is founded on the delusions of arrogance and vengeance, and will fail as infallibly as it has been viciously projected.

great height or prevalence a democratic [illegible] throughout this realm.

Whether in the narrow sphere of corporations, or the wider one of national politics, the people are *sick of* the forms and quackery of reform. It is vain, therefore, for the "movement" press to invoke the manes of a deceased delinquent. The nation is Conservative. The Government must be ruled by the same spirit. Let the lingering Cabinet experience what throes and convulsive agonies it will, there is no sympathy between it and the people of England. The people are healthy: the Cabinet, *as a power*, is extinct. Its own quondam creatures have announced its death—or, as the only alternative, has prescribed conditions which there are no human means to execute.

TIMES.—APRIL 26.

An important financial return has recently been laid on the table of the House of Commons, to which no attention has been drawn out of that house, probably none within it, and which yet involves consequences respecting which the public ought not to be taken by surprise. The document referred to is entitled "An account of all additions to the annual charge of the public debt in the last ten years, and showing how the charge in respect of the same has been provided for." The question most people would be disposed to ask on reading this heading would be, what additions can there have been to the public debt since 1829 a period of profound peace, and when the only returns the country might expect would be reductions from, and not additions to, the public debt? There has occurred, however, as appears from this return, within the period named, an increase of debt, the interest on which is very nearly 1,100,000l. per annum, and which represents, consequently, a capital of 37,000,000l. in 3 per Cent. Stock. These additions to the debt arose from the funding of 3,000,000l. Exchequer-bills in 1829; from the repayment of one-fourth of the capital of the Bank in 1834; from the 200,000,000l. West India loan in 1835-36; and from creations of stock to answer debt due to savings-banks in 1835, 1837, and 1838. The whole of the charge on this increase of debt is authorized "to be defrayed out of the "consolidated fund." A portion of the charge, it should be observed, consists of the "commission for "management," of 300l. per million, paid to the Bank of England.

It follows from this return that the country has been borrowing for the last ten years at the rate of nearly 4,000,000l. annually, and if that is not enough to make our statesmen look about them, at a time when we are on the eve probably of another war, it is difficult indeed to imagine how any impression is to be made upon them.

That part of the return to which the greatest exception should be taken, though not the largest in amount, is the power given to the Treasury, and here shown to be acted on, of creating debt indefinitely out of the money of the savings-banks. It was the opinion of Mr. Herries, who framed the act creating that power, that any abuse of it was altogether out of the question, yet we are now blessed with a Chancellor of the Exchequer who cooly adds to the public debt for that fund at the rate of 1,000,000l. annually, when he should have employed it in an investment of debt which already existed, so as merely to change the account to which it was placed without increasing its amount.

Mr. Spring Rice's financial doings are precisely of that kind to which the phrase of "giving rope" is properly applied; he must in a very short time be "brought up."

STANDARD.—MAY 16.

The *Morning Chronicle* and Sir William Molesworth and others, have taken much trouble to explain the causes of the downfall of the *Melbourne Cabinet*. This, however, is all labour thrown away. Nobody thinks the fall of an infant's castle of cards, or the death of an unsound sheep, a problem standing in need of an elaborate solution—the wonder is how the animal survived so long—not how both have yielded to the laws of nature.

The policy of the Whig-Radical party was from the first a prodigal policy, and therefore, like the career of every prodigal, it came to an end as soon as its sources of expenditure were exhausted. The people were to be bribed by changes, from which they were taught to expect advantage: these were dealt out, and proved generally counterfeit; and then changes, manifestly fraught with destruction, were to be added, or the house must stop payment. The people would not receive these last fatal innovations, and hence the bankruptcy. The *Morning Chronicle* and Sir W. Molesworth flatter themseves with the notion that had the late ministers gone along with the Radicals they might have preserved their power. Never was delusion more gross than this: it was the length which ministers did go with the Radicals, that precipitated their fall. Look to the fate of their appropriation clause and their churchrate robbery bill—their two most Radical measures, both defeated by the people, and then say would their condition have been bettered by going farther with the Radicals? But if a stronger Radical bias would have saved the ministry how does it happen that the Radical party itself has so grievously declined; that, taking away Mr. O'Connell's serfs and a few Scotch members, it scarcely musters a fifteenth—certainly not a tenth, of the House of Commons? The truth is, that the allies who are now quarrelling about their divisions were ruined, not by division but by union: according to the Greek proverb,—"Pear laid upon pear is sure to rot." This was the process of "the ripening of the pear," of which we used to hear so much. The notion that a perseverance in innovation would keep alive the spirit Radicalism---upon which the theory of the *Morning Chronicle* and of Sir W. Molesworth is founded---is wholly false in England, and but very partially true in Scotland. The people of England will never make political speculation (speculation in the mercantile sense) their *business*. When they are led to believe their rights and liberties of their fellow-subjects is in jepardy, they will act with energy, and not always with discretion; but the occasion over, they will fall back upon their honourable private pursuits, and content themselves with an *inert* guardianship of public interests. If anything could ever make Englishmen indifferent to liberty, it would be the distraction and turmoil of continued political agitation. Besides, as is confessed by Lord John Russell, and as had been confessed by Lord Brougham before him, the proprietary, the educated, and the professional, as well as the bulk of the trading and agricultural classes are essentially *Conservative*, so that a Conservative government merely means the government of the classes who ought to govern in a well constituted state, or all writers upon social policy are wrong; and be ween these, the naturally governing classes, and the rest of the community, there is no opposition of interests, but, on the other hand, an affectionate bond of reciprocal protection and dependence. *This bond may be momentarily strained by a political paroxym like the reform Bill, but it is too strong to be broken, and it soon recovers its uniting force. England must undergo a moral revolution, wholly changing the character of its people, before agitation can be permanently maintained among Englishman.

The temper of Scotland may differ a little from the temper of England in this particular. Sir Walter Scott anticipated danger from the reform Bill, as likely to direct the energies of his enterprising countrymen to speculating (still commercially) in politics. To some extent the anticipation has been verified; but the evil has brought its own cure—political speculation has proved much less profitable to the mass than was expected, and Scotland is returning rapidly to the Conservative temper of England. Ireland is distinguished, unfortunately, from the other divisions of the United Kingdom by the presence of an influence hostile to the integrity of the empire—an influence ever ready to co-operate with any other evils principle at work. The field of political speculation, apparently

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[illegible] begun, the nature [illegible] quest. It is only by increasing gradually the Russian possessions, and by the construction of a chain of forts, that these tribes can be subjugated. The Schah of Persia has again thrown himself into the arms of Russia, and the Sultan will do the same. He resembles a political weathercock, for any other policy than this would place his existence in danger. In that case Russia would not fail to give to the Sultan her energetic support, and Mehemet Ali will, in spite of his alliance with the maritime powers, be obliged to retire within the limits of his vassalage. If, on the other hand, the Porte should adopt the suggestions of Lord Ponsonby, and eschew Russian influence, the policy of the Emperor Nicholas would probably not allow him actually to ally himself with the Pacha of Egypt; but he would not hinder the latter from leaguing himself with the Shah of Persia against Turkey, to whom the immediate consequence would be the loss of her Asiatic provinces. We may therefore expect, in the beginning of the spring, important events in the East, for it is scarcely credible that the diplomatists who wish to ward off hostilities will be able to succeed, considering the characteristic inconstancy of the Eastern Cabinet.—*Gazette d' Augsburgh, 16th.*

A BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

(From Bentley's Miscellany.)

Thursday morning, 4 o'clock.

JUST from the ball. There can be no objection to the style of this fete. "Never was there more magnificence even under the empire," declared a grey-headed general in buckskins. "Superbe, magnifique!" said a member of the Chamber of Deputies, himself one of the only three in black pantaloons and coat. "Really this is capital, very nice," murmured an English duchess, from whose forehead stood out a huge pearl. "Bella, bellissima," and the words were from the lips of an Italian beauty. "Schön, schön," guttered forth a German baron, in broad chest and forehead; and I doubt not that many Russians ejaculated their admiration in terminations of "off," and many Poles in quadrasyllables ending with "t-s-k-i." I heard a fellow-countryman say, that it was to be sure very fine; but that the enormous expenditure it implied did not altogether correspond with his ideas of political economy. To me does it all seem confused, and glorious, and indescribable as forty midsummer dreams, each, confounded with the other. How shall I find words to describe it? Where shall I begin? What shall be my principle of classification? Shall I first take the plumes, and then the eyes?—or going by nations, shall I first characterise the Russians, then the Spaniards, Turks, and so on? Really here is a comprehensive and most unmanageable theme. I now recall nothing distinctly: the elements are somewhat in my memory. There are diamonds, and silks, and costliest furs, and stars, and orders; elegant men in glorious moustaches, and beautiful women half fainting in the waltz; sweet music, Turks in turbans, dukes mirrors, countesses, and blazing chandeliers, red-coated servants, ministers of all cabinets, golden scarfs, and plumes, and magnificent bouquets; earls and marquises, and barons and barons' wives, and marshals and marshals' portraits; in short, confusedly do I recall the spectacle of four thousand men and women, noblemen and noblewomen, in their most polished manners and most gorgeous dress, assembled for five hours at the palace of the most magnificent court in Europe.

There were some persons and scenes which I shall not soon altogether forget. There was the Scotch Lord Gordon in costume,—cap made piquant by an eagle's feather,—on his right side a richly enemalled powder-horn, the gift of James II. to an ancestor, and on his left a bold claymore, while his plaid was clasped upon the shoulder by a *cairngorm*, big as a giant's fist. But the crowning glory of Lord Gordon was his *legs*,—legs intensely Scotch, thoroughly developed in their minutest fibres, and naked, ay, *naked* up—up—I *may* not say how far. Those legs were the most extraordinary specimens of aristocratial *sansculottism* I had lately seen; and they were the wonder of hundreds in that great company. Though German baronesses paused to quiz them up and down, through their little gold-mounted eye-glasses, not a duchess, not a countess not a marchiones, not even a *lady* in the rooms, but had stared at, admired, and sighed over those handsome, hard, those oaken-knotted prongs from the Grampians. There was one damsel whose deportment with respect to them I carefully noticed. She was the very youthful daughter of a Polish general who had fallen in the field. I noticed her once and twice, for the marvellous whiteness of her skin, and even a third time, for the marvellous blackness of her hair and eyes. Looking here and there, she happened to see this Scotch nobleman's legs. At first she actually started; then she timidly surveyed them, seemingly to ask, "Are those uncovered?" and finally, assured of the fact, she turned away, and up to her lip mounted a curl of the supremest scorn and disgust, which the pencil perhaps might portray, but certainly the pen never could.

But who is that, that lady yonder, leaning upon the arm of the old dowager, duenna, or whatever you may call her? "*That*, sir," said my companion, "is the Countess Guiccioli." Aha! the Countess Guiccioli, is it? Imagine a slender form, bended gently as an osier with eyes black and of unfathomable brightness, their lids lashed lengthily, and their brows like arches of ebon, with hair in the hue of raven's plumes wreathed about an alabaster neck, with a sweetly chiseled mouth, and a melancholy smile with a hand small, and of that consummate delicacy which always captivated Byron, and which is often deemed a type of sensitiveness—imagine ten times *more* than all this, and you have something like *my* Countess Guiccioli, such as I had dreamed the *friend* of the poet ought to be, and an image of whom I had fancied to have one evening seen at the Florian, in Venice. The countess before me had not an Italian black eye, for hers was of a light blue; and as for the hair, it was auburn; her shoulders were magnificent, and likewise the domains thereto adjacent.—fairy islets heaved from a fairy sea. I recalled what Byron had written about her voice. To that voice the world is indebted for the "Prophecy of Dante." "Thou spakest,"—and the result was the poem just named.

> "But only in the sunny South.
> Such sounds are utter'd and such charms display'd,
> So sweet a language from so sweet a mouth.
> Ah, to what effort would they not persuade."

I heard some of these sounds. They were tinkled forth very musically, to be sure. I recognised a little *patois*; but it was so sweetly spoken, that I preferred it to the language in its purity. "La cale, la cale," was pleasanter to the ear than ever before had sounded "la quale, la quale." "I wish you could see one of her portraits," said my companion. "It is a rare composition. She is represented as a Magdalene weeping over the skull of Byron."—I half remembered a passage in one of the poet's letters, running somewhat thus:—"To-night, as Countess Guiccioli observing me poring over Don Juan, she stumbled by mere chance on the 137th stanza of the first canto, and asked me what it meant. 'I told her, 'Nothing,—but your husband is coming.' As I said this in Italian with some emphas is, she started up in a fright, and said, 'O' my God! *is* he coming?—thinkingn, it was her own, who either was or ought to have been at the theatre. You may suppose we laughed when we found out the mistake," etc.

Gently elbowing ouway through masses of nobility from dukes and grand dukes downwards, we arrived at the Hall of the Throne. Here were the players. There were several tables; around one of them, I observed four turbaned Turkes. Intently were their eyes fixed upon the cards before them, and behind the chair of each stood a sable attendant in elegant livery. Nothing enchanted me more than the serious, philosophical, imperturbable gravity that presided over the visages of these representatives of the Sublime Porte. What a contrast to the smiling joyous scene about them!—a short of dreary double-bass in the midst of fifes and flutes. I was charmed by the sovereign indifference to all around with which they ceaselessly conducted their games from the beginning to the end, and still again from the begi[illegible] to the end. They spoke not—smiled not; they [illegible] nothing but play at cards. Now and then, indeed, one of them would turn slowly up his head, while his great eyes rolled over the glorious beauty crowded thickly on every side, unrecognising, unrecognised, and suggesting the thought that his presence here was as much an intrusion into the palace of Louis Philippe, as Turkey on this side the Bosphorus is an intrusion into Europe. Having, as I said, rolled his eyes over the fair faces and forms, he settled them slowly down again upon the game before him. Where, think you, were his thoughts then? Perchance for a moment at home, among certain harems in Constantinople.

Walking through different halls hung in brocade of richest crimson and in purple velvet, dazzled by the blaze of a hundred chandeliers, listening to sweetest music, watching their motions in the dance of the fairest and the proudest daughters in Europe,—such, in part, may be the agreeable employment of stranger at a ball of the Citizen King at the Tuileries. All is for the ear and the eye. You have nothing to do but look and listen. To converse in such a scene as this,—ridiculous! You may hardly chat. This is a show, a sight, a lion, and *as* such should be enjoyed; and knowing indeed is that traveller who does not pronounce it the grandest lion he has seen in any European wandering.

"Here, sir," said my kind cicerone, "on this little lady is the costliest treasury of diamonds in all the halls. It is the Duchess of Ferrara." I turned my eye towards the person designated. How is it possible for uncoloured unshining words to image the brilliancy of this living Ormus and Ind? Emerald, chalcedony, sapphire, jasper, topaz, sardonyx, chrysolite, beryl, chrysoprasus, jacinth, amethyst—their names are legion! And yet there was a good deal of simplicity about the duchess. Her forehead was most chastely crowned. Fancy the moon in her youngest crescent; circling her outer edge are seventeen bright stars, each brighter than Venus when presiding at the dawn; now place this your fancy upon a lovely brow overjutting the loveliest eyes,—you have an image of *part* of the head-dress of the Duchess of Ferrara.

"And yonder," said a friend, "is the Duchess of Sutherland. She is almost as heavily laden with precious burthens as is the Duchess of Ferrara." I was delighted with this last scene. It was one of old Englands noble daughters, in noble beauty, and in the the choicest ornaments of her aristocratical wealth. I imagined that here was some rivalship. I fancied that I beheld the sombre North pitted against laughing Italy. But why do I dwell upon these single exhibitions of diamond wealth, when every moment, on every side, they gleam and blaze as if a shower thereof had been recklessly poured forth from some Golconda in the heavens.

The Duchess of Sutherland reminds me how admirably was England's beauty represented this night. I cannot say English ladies are the most beautiful in the world; but I do say, that from their waist upwards, in all the multitudinous phenomena of bust. neck, and head, they may vie with the best specimens I have seen in Europe. As to their feet and so forth, let that silence be preserved which becomes a man of gallantry. I saw a remarkably fine specimen this evening. What chastely-chiseled features! What clear and marble-like transparency of completion—not pale, for faintly might you see the crimson of her fresh life! How gracefully poised was the neck—that ivory temple seen in the imagination of Solomon! And then her breast and shoulders, rounded freely and boldly, revealing every where most graceful waves and undulations, and of so firm and health-giving a capacity, that even the roses thereabouts attached by the mystery of French milliners seemed to take root and life from within! But I regret to add that the damsel walked badly. Her feet wanted the delicate frame, and those perfect archways on which so much of grace depends. Moreover, her ankles were enormously bony. Some one says be extremely anxious about your pantaloons as far as the knee, then let them shift for themselves. One might fairly suspect that the English ladies had an analogous theory with respect to their persons, as far as the waist.

The crowd had after midnight degenerated into a jam, and the warmth of the rooms into an absolute heat. I ascended into the little balcony which runs around the Hall of the Marshals, and looking, birdlike, down for a moment on the living and evershifting mosaic below, walked out into the cool night air, to survey another scene from the well-known Terrace. An impressive change it was,—from such a jam and heat of nobility and diamonds, Turks, waltzing, and chandeliers, into this isolated spot, wherefrom was to be seen the broad arch of the sky, with many unpretending ornaments of its own jewellery, and where I should inevitably have fallen into reflections about the brevity of kings and fêtes, and the long continuance of the stars, had not some one observed that the banquet was announced.

There could not reasonably be desired a more glorious spectacle than that of the Hall of Diana, wherein were now seated six hundred of the proudest dames and most beautiful damsels of the time;—surely no inconsiderable link uniting the pride and beauty of the past with that pride and beauty which are to come. Around the room were ranged the noblemen and the gentlemen; and, in their gorgeous dresses, am I wrong in likening the scene to a vast picture of silver in a golden frame? Swiftly and noiselessly move round those tall servants in crimson livery;—the services of solid silver, and sometimes, far better, of solid gold, shine in their kid-gloved hands. How respectable, and even venerable, do they often look in those grey hairs! That veteran with the champagne-glass, how admirably does he perform his duty! How well-timed are all his movements! He seems to anticipate many wishes; he can read in those countenances what those hearts desire; he has carefully studied human nature in one of its phases, namely when hungry. He knows very well that the wish for a slice of *pâte de foie gras* is very different from a wish for a goblet of Johannisberg, and seems to read that difference in your expressive face. At every change, he brings with your silver plate a clean napkin; and have a care, or, like yonder lady, you may count seven napkins in your lap at the same moment. But hark, the music rises—it is from a band. You have now only to get nectar and ambrosia, and here will you have no unworthy image of a chosen banquet of all the choicest goddesses. In your dreamings and imaginations there is nothing to bring you back to things earthly save, perchance, the voices of certain German barons behind you grating in their native dialect.

Loud and quickly successive are the explosions—the rejoicings—of cork-relieved champagne; multitudinous wave the plumes of banqueters; deliciously swells up the music, not hostile to digestion; the glancing of jewels mingles with the gleam of silver tankards. Louis Philippe, in yonder uniform of a colonel of the National Guards, dignifies, the scene. The Duke of Orleans, clad as lieutenant-general thereof, gives to it the charm of his presence. The little Duke d'Aumale, now for the first time mounting the epaulette of a sub-lieutenant of light infantry, smiles back the smile of Mademoiselle de Werther. The Queen,—that excellent matronly specimen of the royal woman,—how royally, in that costume of superbest velvet, does she perform the duties of her sphere! Madame Adelaide, though not very fair to the eye, is nevertheless, in those courtley manners, very fair to your imagination. And those young princessess, who are yonder conversing, the one with Count d'Appony, and the other with Colonel Lemercier of the National Guards, whose temples are each adorned with a crimson rose, from whose centre shine forth four diamonds, who embody every feature of what two sister princessess ought to be—Heaven permit that their days be never darkened by clouds gathered, and still gathering, about the destinies of their house!

After the banquet, dancing was resumed. Mark yonder little whirlpools of the waltz. Do you observe those two ladies eddying gracefully with those two gentlemen? Ah, one has paused. You see her breast heaving amidst roses exactly in harmony with the undulations of her plume. How very young is the gentleman whose hand has just abandoned her waist! And now has the other paused. They stand side by side. There is a sort of resemblan[illegible]e. Be not surprised, for the[illegible] and the parent looks youthful and gay as the off-spring. She waltzes in the same set, and with a more youthful partner. That Sir, is one of the pleasing features of French society. Married women and mothers are not doomed here to solitary vegetation against wall-sides. In society are they flatterred with attentions like those which the unmarried and their daughters receive, and from the same gentlemen to. Marriage here is not a bourne beyond which youthful galantry refuses to pass.

But the Queen has retired. This is the signal for a general *abandon* and breaking up. The dance and the music cease. The halls are vacant. The lights are out. The fete of the Citizen King is among the things of the past. It has joined the long catalogue of chapters in the history of the Tuileries.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Gibraltar, April 25.

After a residence in Gibraltar of above six months, this morning was the time fixed for the departure of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge for Malta.

At half-past seven, a. m., a guard of honour with the Queen's colours, belonging to the 33d Regiment marched from their quarters and took post in front of the Convent, at which place numerous officers of the garrison were assembled, for the purpose of escorting Prince George of Cambridge to the New Mole, from whence he was to embark on board her Majesty's steam-packet Acheron, commanded by Lieut. Kennedy, R.N.

At a few minutes past eight o'clock his Royal Highness, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor and Lieut. Colonel Cornwall, entered one of Sir Alexander Woodford's carriages. The usual honors were paid; the Queen's colours were lowered, while the band struck up the national air.

On reaching the New Mole, Prince George, leaving the carriage, walked towards the wharf, where his Royal Highness was received by a guard of honour belonging to the 82d Regiment.

The Prince immediately went on board, under salutes from the batteries and the shipping in the harbour. The royal standard was hoisted at the flag-staff, as also on board his Majesty's brig Wasp.

All the principal persons in Gibralter, both civil and military, assembled on the occasion to witness with regret the departure of a Prince whose kindness of manner and condescending affability while here gained the respect and admiration of all persons who were so fortunate as to be honoured with his acquaintance.

During the period of his Royal Highness's residence on the Rock, the Prince seized every opportunity of improving his information on military tactics, theoretically as well as by practice; and not a person in the garrison could have felt otherwise than proud when witnessing the novel sight of a Prince of the blood sharing with the other officers the usual routine of duty.

The recollection of the honor which has thus been conferred on the occupant of Gibralter will not readily be effected from their memories, and there exists but one feeling in the garrison regarding the illustrious person who has just left us, viz., an ard ent and sincere wish for his prosperity and happiness, and that during life his Royal Highness may be surrounded by as loyal and true bosoms as was the case in 1838-39, when Prince George of Cambridge, waving the privileges of his rank, underwent and passed through the most tedious details of his profession, and, classing himself as one of the garrison of Gibraltar, was ever ready and foremost in sharing the duties and amusements of those whom his Royal Highness was wont to honour by the flattering title of his "brother soldiers."—*Standard.*

FINE ARTS.

A RESUSCITATED REMBRANDT.

WHEN one hears of the discovery of a fine picture, the work of a great master, the first feeling is of a sceptical kind: with such an impression, we attended a private view of a "splendid historical picture" by Rembrandt, in the gallery of its possessor, Mr. Atherstone, 46, Great Marlborough Street. A very short time, however, sufficed to convince us of the genuineness of the painting, and its high qualities: we have no doubt of its being the production of Rembrandt, and one of the grandest efforts of his genius that this country possesses; moreover, it is in perfect preservation. The subject is Abraham offering up his son Isaac, with whole-length figures nearly the size of life; and it is treated in that homely style which derives its impressiveness from the simplicity of the conception, and the artist's power in realizing the scene by dint of strong natural expression; supplying the want of ideal beauty of form and elevation of character by a solemn chiaroscuro, producing in conjuction with the painter's earnestness of purpose and the intense expression of the faces, an imaginative grandeur that partakes of sublimity.

Isaac, naked and bound, is lying on his back against a heap of fagots; his father covers his son's face with one hand, and the other, up-lifted to strike the blow, is arrested by the angel who grasps his wrist: Abraham drops the knife, and looks up at the heavenly messenger above him with an expression in which astonishment and awe are blended. The Patriarch is evidently a study from the head that was Rembrandt's model for his Rabbis and his Belshazzar, which last it strongly reminds us of: he is dressed in what may have been the fashion of the Jews of the painter's day, and wears at his side a case of knives such as might have been used by a Rabbi of modern times: the angel has no pretensions to beauty, either mortal or celestial, and his hair bears a strong resemblance to a thrum wig: nor is the drawing of Isaac's legs and feet and the angel's hand in conformity with academic principles. These are defects, however, that serve to stamp the character of authenticity on the work; though less powerfully than the brilliancy of the colouring, the unearthly gloom of the chiaroscuro, the masterly handling, and the artful arrangement of the lights and shadows. The grained face of the old man, that seems as if the blood was retreating from it, the gleaming eyes of the angel, and even the foreshortening of the wing, denote that imaginative feeling which redeems the uncouth style of Rembrandt. The serpentine line that conducts the light through the picture, and the sombre demi-tint which enshrouds all distant objects and unimportant items, such as the wood, the pack-saddle of the ass, the ram in the thicket, &c. bringing out the leading features of the group, wil be appreciated by all connoisseurs. The flesh tints of the body of Isaac are transparent in hue and solid in texture: the light is concentrated here, and its breadth and luminousness are such as those who are acquainted with Rembrandt's works can alone imagine. In splendour of effect, this picture is equal to any we know of by the master: and in grandeur of character, as well as in size and importance, it is one of his greatest works. It is a repetition of the subject of the famous Rembrandt formerly in the Houghton collection, now at St. Petersburg; but there are some points of difference in the composition and the character of the heads, that incline us to consider this the first conception of the two; and though less graceful than the other, it is more simple and natural. The heads of Abraham and the Angel are more like Guido than Rembrandt, in the mezzotint from the Houghton picture, which looks like Rembrandt improved. The direct and impressive manner in which the story is told in this newly-found picture, constitutes one of is strongest claims to admiration and confidence in its orginalty: so instantaneous is the action, that the suddeness of the apparition at the critical moment is evident; the restraining grasp of the angel has caused the knife to fall from the hand of Abraham before he becomes conscious of the presence of the celestial being who has descended in a burst of radiance. The look and gesture of the angel, and his position, are far more eloquent and commanding than in the Houghton picture; and the face of Abraham is infinitely finer—never has emotion been more intensely depicted than in the blank amazement of the fixed eyes and the relaxed muscle of the open mouth. A picture by Rembrandt of this high character and fine quality ought to be secured for the National Gallery. Three thousand guineas is the value put upon it: and (regarding it as an undoubted work of Rembrandt) we should think it a fair price: the small picture by this master of

"The [illegible]
"But [illegible]
under what circumstances has it been [illegible] be naturally inquired. Its present possessor says he bought it of a dealer, who had it from another dealer, who took it in exchange from a gentleman, who brought it from the Continent s that the first possessor prized it very highl y, though it war then so disguised, having been painted over by some improve of Rembrandt, that the few traces of its masterly handling and none whatever of the splendid colouring and chiaroscuro were visible; and that he himself when he bought it, had doubts of its being a veritable Rembrandt. but upon washing off the daubing that concealed its lustre, the brilliant gem appeared, pure and spotless. Mr. Atherstone, it may be remembered, is the owner of the "Corregio Magdalen" exhibited a year or two ago, and which he bought under similar circumstances. The acquisition of two such pictures by the same individual is extraordinary; and not only a proof of the perspicuity of his judgement, but also of the superficial knowledge of the common run of picture-dealers; it makes a curious and instructive chapter in the history of picture-buying. The Magdalen was exhibited at the same time, and its preeminently grand qualities were as conspicuous as ever: in depth and luminousness of tone it surpasses even the solid brilliancy of the Rembrandt, and its more elevated style shows it to be the work of a loftier imagination: neither picture suffers by the comparison, however; both being fine of their kind. Several other pictures in the generally attracted attention: in particular, a large picture (the figures of life-size) of that of the series of designs by Raphael of the "Marriage of Cupid and Psyche" where Jupiter blesses the youthful bridegroom; the god of love stands at the knee of Jove, who is bestowing on him a parting kiss; and in drawing the boy's face towards his own, Jove squeezes up the soft cheek and pulpy lips—a touch of humanity heightening the divine beauty. The drawing and design are Raphael's—we need say no more: the painting is highly finished, in a broad, free style, singularly pure and chaste in colour, and of pearly gray tone: by whom it is painted is not ascertained. The picture is worthy of the design, be it whose it may: it too was found obscured by a mask of vile daubing. Besides this grand work, we noticed a fine Tintoretto, the Death of Goliah; a Dead Christ (a bust picture, half life-size) by one of the Caracci—an exquisitely finished painting, the aspent of death touchingly beautified by a divine serenity; and a peasant girl on an ass. by Crespi—a sweet little gem by a rare master.—*Spectator, April 27.*

PARIS RACES.

CHAMP DE MARS SPRING MEETING.—*(First day).*

This meeting, the first opening of the racing season, took place yesterday, and, on the whole, was productive of some very tolerable running. On a *gravel* course the powers of speedy horses are not called into action, and very different results may be anticipated when the same nags chance to come in contact on Chantilly or Versailles *turf*. The company assembled yesterday was numerous and yet select, consisting of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and suites, the Prefect of the Seine, and most of the families of distinction in Paris, as also many of the noble and wealthy strangers who have made Paris their headquarters durlng the fêtes. The day being fine, brought many dashing equipages to the ground; many sported their four-in-hand, with handsome new liveries; and, by one o'clock, the Champs-de Mars presented an assemblage of splendour and fashion which we have seldom seen equalled at any previous Paris spring meeting.

The first race of the day was the prize of the Minister of Commerce, 2,000fr.; 200fr. entrance, twice round (heats) which was won easy by His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans' b f *Margarita*, 4 yr old, by Royal Oak and Manille (Pavis), beating Lord Henry Seymour's b c *Vendredi*. His Lordship's c *Nautilus* were drawn.

The second race was for a sweepstakes of 1,000 fr. (half forfeit) once round, the winner to be claimed for 5,000 fr. This was won by Mr. Edward's b filly *Despair*, 4 yr, by Brutendorf and Fanny Davies, beating the Count d'Hedouville's ch h *Mendicant* by a neck, and M. de Pontalba's ch c *Ole*, last.

The third race was for the *Prix du Printemps*. 2,500 fr.; 200 fr. entrance, (once round) for three years old. This brought to the post four. *Doctor Stello, Lantara Nelly* and *Romulus* did not start; those who did go were as follow:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Orlean's b f *Francesca*, by Cadland, or Royal Oak and Anna, 104 lbs (Pavis).....	1
Idem—*Stella*, ch f, by Dount Porro and Blondetta.....	2
Lord Henry Seymour's b c *Bonbon*, by Royal Oak and Etrenne.....	3
Count de Blangy's bl c *Whitefoot*. by Logic and Idia.....	4

This was an interesting race, good running, and won by half a length.

The stewards deserve the greatest credit for the order and regularity which were observed, and too much praise cannot be given to them. They exerted themselves on this occasion to the utmost for the benefit of all parties. The horses will start on Thursday, at one o'clock, for the *Prix du Cadran.*

CHAMP-DE-MARS SPRING MEETING—*(Second Day)*

The weather yesterday being remarkbly fine, the attendance in the Champde-Mars was very numerous and fashionable.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, and Nemours honoured the races by their presence.

The Paris Spring Meetings are considered interesting to the sporting world, in consequence of their eliciting by public running more information on the ensuing meetings; and public running, it is well known, will prove the best criterion whereby to form any judgment of the merits of the several horses entered for future stakes.

The first race for the Cadran prize, 3,300 francs, one and a quarter round the course (heats), was won easy by his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans' br c *Nautilus*, 4 yrs old, by *Cadlrnd* and *Vittoria* (pavis) . . . 1 1

Lord Henry Seymour's b m, *Lydia*, by *Rainbow* and *Leopoldine* . . . 2 2

And Mr. Fasquel's gr Filly *Woodnymph*, 4 yrs, by *Rowlston* and *Crystal* . . . 3 3

Royal George and *Margaretta* were drawn.

The Prix d'lens, 1,200 francs, one round, was won by Lord Henry Seymour's b h *Royal George*, 5 yrs by *Royal Oak* and *Marie*, beating his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleaus' Bay Filly *Dolorosa*. The Duke claimed *Royal George* for 2,000 francs, according to the articles.

The Pavillion Prize (heats) was won by his Royal Highness's b f *Margaritta*, beating easy Lord H. Seymour's bl f *Britannia*, (*Fortunatus, Vendredi, Nautilus*, and *Francesca*, were named, but did not start),

The Polgnard, presented by the firm of Janisset, jewellers, was won by *Mendicant*, beating *Despair* and *Stella. Ole*, named, did not start.

The horses will run on Sunday next, for the Prixd' Orleans, at one o'clock.—*Galignani's Messenger, May 10.*

THE NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITION.

The following intelligence from Plymouth, of the arrivals at that port of the barque Tory, will be read with interest. The aim and prospects of the expedition were fully explained in the account of the dinner at Blackwall, given in the last *Spectator*.

"*Plymouth, May 9.*—Among our last shipping arrivals is the barque Tory, from London, bound to New Zealand, which reached the sound early yesterday morning. She is a fast sailing new vessel of 400 tons, having been only one previous voyage, and is the property of the New Zealand Land Company lately formed in London. The present voyage is a remarkable one, being the first expedition despatched by the Company, with the view of exploring the country. The Tory left Gravesend on Sunday at six o'clock P. M., (where a party of gentlemen connected with the Company had assembled to take leave of their friends in the expedition,) amidst the cheers of the spectators on the shore, which were answered by a salute of eleven guns from the ship. She was towed by a steamer to the mouth to the Thames, and had, a very quick run of thirty-eight hours from the Downs to Plymouth Sound. The Tory carries eight guns, and is equipped in a very superior style. She carries only specie and such articles of merchandise as are suitable for barter with the natives for land. The expedition is under the orders of Colonel Wakefield, a very distinguished officer; and the ship is commanded by Mr. Chaffers, R. N., a skilful nautical surveyor, who was Master of his Majesty's ship Beagle in Captain FITZROY'S Surveying Expedition in the South Seas. The Tory carries a surgeon, another gentleman devoted to medical statistics, a naturalist, (Dr. DIEFFENBACK of Berlin,) a draftsman (Mr. HEAPY), a few young gentlemen as volunteers, and an interpreter NAYTI, a New Zealand Chieftain, who has resided in England for two years, and has acquired the English language and habits. It is understood that this expedition is a preliminary one, for the purpose of selecting the site of a town and acquiring correct and scientific information in regard to the country. The Tory is ordered to proceed to the Company's territory on the West coast of the Northern Island, which embraces the harbours of Kiapar and Hokianga, and also to Cook's Strait; where it is probable a settlement will also be formed in the neighbourhood either of Cloudy Bay or Port Nicholson. It is said the Company are fitting out another vessel to follow the Tory in a few weeks, and that a large body of emigrants, consisting of most respectable families, will embark from London in the course of the present summer. The wind being now favourable for sea, the Tory is to sail from the Sound this evening, Friday morning at latest. The final instructions from the Company in London reached Colonel WAKEFIELD on board the Tory yesterday."—*Spectator, May 11.*

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, of the 16th Feb.

"Yesterday, the English merchants were called together at the Consul's Office to receive communication of a dispatch from Lord Palmerston, which no doubt has been sent as a circular to all the British Consuls in the east. His lordship thereby makes known that the treaty of August 16 will come into execution on March 1, and that each merchant must make his arrangements accordingly. He expresses his confidence in the good faith of the Ottoman government in performing its part of the convention, but fears that the subaltern agents may endeavour to throw obstacles in its way with a view to their own interests. In such case his lordship recommends the merchants to take note of their proceedings, to establish them by detailed and well-authenticated protests; and to transmit these documents to himself, & also to Lord Pousonby, at Constantinople.

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